New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1858. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE MONEY PANIC.

EMBEZZLEMENTS.

A Defalcation of $56,000 and a Bank Suspension in Consequence.

The Frank Teller of the Mechanics' Banking Association Arrested.

On Monday afternoon Deputy-Superintendent Cammann received information that a heavy defalcation had taken place in the Bank of the Mechanics' Banking Association, Wall-street, and that Mr. Edwin Van Brancom, long the Paying Teller of the Association referred to, was suspected, and strongly, too, of being the delinquent.

Deputy Cammann and officers McOsse and Kipp proceeded to the bank the same afternoon, and arrested Van Brancom. The President and officers of the Bank remained at the bank till 11 o'clock in the evening, engaged in examining the books, to ascertain the extent of the supposed defalcation. Van Brancom remained also at the bank, and explained the cause of the deficiency, which was soon ascertained to be $56,000. He stated that the missing money had been used to gamble whom he had allowed to overdraw their accounts and received in return their notes in the shape of overdraws. A large number of these notes in question were in the hands of the officers.

Notwithstanding the strong circumstances of the affair by Van Brancom, it was claimed yesterday by the friends of the Bank, to have him detained in custody. He was accordingly taken by the Deputy-Superintendent and lodged in the security at night.

Gambling, nevertheless, was denied yesterday morning in Wall-street, when the fact was known that the Bank had suspended payment. The excitement was considerably allayed whenever it was the general impression that the Bank would be paid dollar for dollar. At 11 o'clock P. M., at which Van Brancom was committed, the President and officers of the Bank were still in attendance. The prisoner informed the officers of the previous transaction as to the cause of the deficiency in the bank funds. He stated he had run over his own private property to meet what might be looking to make up the deficiency of the collections had been made upon the notes taken up, and for the money paid out. His statement was, in fact, a full and clear one, and good man.

Van Brancom has been in good style at No. 115 Bleecker-street, and has not been a gambler. He has been in the employ of the Bank for six years. He has been with the Bank nearly thirteen years, during the time employed in the capacity of porter, during which he enjoyed the unbounded confidence of his employers. He remains still in custody. In due time the ladies' deposition will be brought before Justice Osborne in the Lower Police Court for examination, should the facts elicited by the Bank officers, upon the confession at the door of the defendant.

A Porter Charged with Stealing Two Thousand Dollars.

The wholesale dry-goods establishment of L. O. Wilson & Co., Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-street, was broken into from the inside of the store and robbed of two tin boxes containing $2,000 in bank bills. The firm suspected Samuel Doyle, their porter, of the offence, and procured the services of Officer Kipper, to aid them in making an investigation. It was ascertained that Doyle remained at the store the evening in question to a late hour, and it was thought that while there he must have broken into the vault. One of the clerks who slept in the store, was awakened at a late hour by some person walking past his room on the second floor, and cried out "Who's there?" At that moment the intruder rushed to the window, leaped out to the sidewalk and escaped.

Doyle, not appearing at the store the following morning, gave rise to the suspicion that he was the burglar. The officer went to his house and found that he had met with no accidents; his feet were crippled, and he was much bruised and swollen as to be unable to walk. Under circumstances, when others, he was charged on suspicion against Doyle, and he was arrested. The officers he, however, claimed to have found in his possession the bank bills, in question. On calling at his residence, No. 4 Stanton-street, Mr. Kipper found a quantity of smashed dress materials and other articles, supposed to have been stolen from the store. The money has not yet been recovered. Doyle was, yesterday, taken before Justice Osborne, at the Tombs, and held for examination.

The Recent India-Rubber Embezzlement.

Werner Provoost and Henry C. Nicholson, arrested for stealing India-rubber webbing from the firm of the Congress India-rubber Company, No. 29 Cedar-street, were yesterday brought before Judge Welsh for examination. Provoost, it appeared, had been a porter in the store for a number of years, and had been in the habit of taking webbing and giving the same to Henry C. Nicholson, an upholsterer, Andrew B. Hutchinson, commission merchant, of No. 108 Nassau-street, and E. Lazarus, of No. 81 Nassau-street, to sell for him on commission. The goods were offered by Provoost for below their value, and he excused this by telling the commission agents that he received them from a house that had failed in Canada, and wanted to realize. On hearing the evidence, the complaints for receiving against Lazarus and Hutchinson, was dismissed, and these parties were used as witnesses. Provoost was committed for trial, and Nicholson was held for further examination. About $1,500 of the stolen goods have been recovered.

Mr. Bonker Thompson Again.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

James & Henry Holdship vs. *John Thompson.*—This was an order to show cause why an order of arrest should not be granted against the defendant. The application for the order of arrest was made several days ago, but denied by Judge Peabody.

Mr. Anthon, for the plaintiff, first read the affidavit upon which the order to show cause was granted, and then proceeded to argue at length in favor of the motion for an order of arrest against the defendant.

Messrs. Cutting and More appeared in behalf of the defendant. They moved to discharge the order to show cause. In support of their motion the following affidavit was read:

MR. THOMPSON'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—John Thompson, the defendant in this suit, being sworn, says that he has for a number of years been doing business as a banker and broker, and as such banker he has been used for him to receive deposits in the usual manner of brokers; that on the 25th day of September, 1856, the plaintiff in this suit commenced an account by making deposits almost daily, and drawing their checks for such amounts as might suit their convenience, and that a check of the plaintiffs was paid by this defendant on Tuesday morning, the 25th day of August, 1857, before this deponent was compelled by force of circumstances beyond his control to suspend; that, as appears from the books of this deponent, which he believes true, the amount of such deposits by the plaintiffs with this deponent has been the sum of $27,741 69, all of which, with the exception of $6,416 71, as appears from the defendant's books, has been drawn out by the plaintiffs; that it was understood and agreed upon by and between the plaintiffs and the defendant that they should be allowed interest on their deposits at and after the rate of five per cent. per annum; that interest had been computed agreeable to such agreement, and credited to the account of the plaintiffs with their knowledge and approbation in the aforesaid account, and that the balance so carried to their credit is the sum of $21,324 58. That this deponent has received from the plaintiffs no money other than in the actual manner as a banker and under the foregoing arrangement and agreement; and this deponent further saith that it is untrue, and he utterly denies that he was at any time a confidential money agent of the plaintiffs, as stated in the affidavit of Charles A. Holdship, or that he ever received or held the property of the plaintiff in a fiduciary capacity, unless the mere fact that the plaintiffs from time to time made deposits with him and drew checks and orders thereon in the ordinary course of business constitutes such judgment of him, within the meaning of the statute of "fiduciary." That there was no confidential or "fiduciary" relation existing between him and the plaintiffs in relation to the said deposits and the course of business between them other than the mere agreement to receive such deposits and to pay the plaintiffs checks or orders therefor; and the business between them was of the like character, and not other or different from that which exists between all the banks of deposit in this City, and all private bankers and their customers.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Sworn before me this 30th day of August, 1857.

H. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

After the reading of the affidavit, Mr. Cutting, on behalf of Mr. Thompson, made an elaborate argument in favor of his client. Mr. Anthon briefly replied. Decision reserved.

Locomotive Establishment Closed.—On Monday afternoon, the locomotive works of Bertram Kneeland & Co., in Jersey City, in which about 300 men were employed, suspended work. The men were informed that there would be no more work for them for present, until other arrangements were made. It is believed that the cause of this step is the failure of Western Railroad Companies, who were their customers, to make payment in the present embarrassed condition of finance.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, 21 Wall st.]

From Washington.

ACCEPTANCE BY BEVERLY TUCKER OF THE LIVERPOOL CONSULATE—THE CHANGES IN THE HEADS OF GOVERNMENT BUREAUS—LAND WARRANTS—MARRIAGE OF HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, ETC.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Beverly Tucker has accepted the appointment to the Consulate at Liverpool.

It is not probable that the contemplated changes in the heads of the Government Bureaus will be officially announced before the termination of the present dental quarter of the year.

During August more than 1,500 land warrants were issued, under the Bounty Law of 1855, to satisfy which 81,000 acres are necessary. So far 24,000,000 acres have been granted under that act.

Edward Hamilton has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys, at Montgomery, Ala.

A patent for 23,000 acres of land, situated in lieu of those located by military warrants or scrip, and issued by virtue of a special certificate in favor of Wisconsin, under the second section of the Act of March, 1855, is now in course of preparation in the General Land Office, and will be transmitted to the Governor of that State in a few days.

The President's reply to Prof. Silliman and others on affairs in Kansas, will soon be published.

The Secretaries of State, the Treasury and the Navy, with their families, a large number of other officials, Gen. Ward B. Burnett, and several members of the Press, attended the wedding of Hon. Hiram Walbridge to-day. The bride was Mrs. Blake, of this city. It was a recherché affair.

From New-Orleans.

REVOLUTION IN YUCATAN—ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF LOPEZ IN CUBA—THE CALIFORNIA NEWS, ETC.

New Orleans, Monday, Aug. 31.

By the arrival at this port of the schooner *Nimmer*, we have late and important advices from Yucatan. A revolution had broken out, and nearly the whole State was in arms. The revolutionists were composed of the Radical Party, and were everywhere successful. When the *Nimmer* left, the Governor was marching against Campeachy with 1,500 men.

There is a mass celebration to-day in commemoration of the landing of Lopez in Cuba. Cannons have been fired and speeches made in honor of the memory of the deceased Cuban.

A careful revision of the California papers by the *Empire City* gives nothing of importance in addition to what has already been telegraphed, except the arrivals at San Francisco from Atlantic ports, as follows: ships *Osborne Hoxie*, *Black Hawk*, and *E. F. Willets*, from New-York, and *John Land*, from Boston.

The deaths in this city during the past week were 109.

The weather is pleasant and our citizens are returning.

United States Agricultural Society's Exhibition at Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, Monday, Aug. 31.

FIRST DAY.

The United States Agricultural Society's Exhibition was opened here at 10 o'clock this morning, by the Butchers' Association escorting Col. Wilder to the Amphitheatre, where he eloquently addressed 15,000 people, the half of whom were ladies. Many distinguished strangers were present.

The day was devoted to trials of speed on the track and voluntary exhibitions of horses in the Amphitheatre.

Six or seven hundred head of superior stock were entered, and the entry is still making.

The weather is delightful.

SECOND DAY.

Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Thirty-six classes of Durham and Devon stock and horses were exhibited to day. The Durham stock was pronounced unrivaled.

The Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana stock took all the prizes which were awarded to-day.

The attendance was large and the weather delightful. Intense interest was manifested, and the most celebrated stock-breeders in the country were present.

Vermont State Election.

Montpelier, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Our State Election took place to-day. Very little interest was manifested in it, and the vote cast was small.

We have returns of the election of 28 representatives, 31 of whom are Republicans, showing a Democratic gain of one from last year.

The following is the aggregate vote of eight towns for Governor: Ryland Fletcher, Republican, 1,063; Henry Keyes, Democrat, 201.

Scattering returns from about twenty towns show a light vote and large Republican majorities.

Great Fair at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The second fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association, commencing on the 28th September, promises to be the most resplendent affair ever witnessed. Within the last year the grounds have been ornamented and received large additions, and appropriate accommodations have been made for the articles to be exhibited. Nothing has been overlooked which would increase the convenience and comfort of visitors. The premium list embraces prizes amounting to $16,000. It is confidently expected that this fair will prove the St. Louis to be the agricultural and mechanical exchange of the Mississippi valley.

Brown University Commencement.

Providence, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The literary exercises of the Eighty-Ninth Commencement of Brown University began this morning. Benj. F. Thomas, of Worcester, was elected President of the Phi Beta Kappa, Wm. Patten, Vice-President, and Professor Angell, Secretary. The address before the Alumni was delivered by Samuel Cox, of Ohio, upon the necessity of more of that benignant moderation which scholarship should infuse into American life.

The address before the under graduates societies was by Wendell Phillips. His subject was "Education, in the Broadest Sense of the Term."

The poem was delivered by S. Dryden Phelps. His subject was "The Poet's Song."

The exercises were well attended, and passed off very satisfactorily.

News by the Southern Mail.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand.

In Texas, the continued atrocious outrages on Mexican carriers, were exciting deep indignation in the western part of the State.

A letter from Point Coupee, Louisiana, says that, in consequence of severe frosts in different parts of the State, the Spring cane will be behind a fair average, and that the Fall must be very late to allow it to ripen. Under all circumstances, the crop of sugar cannot exceed 200,000 hogsheads, and the planters generally estimate it at not over 200,000.

The Money Panic in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The run on the Banks here has entirely subsided. It was confined to the holders of small bills. The amount of gold drawn from all the Banks was less than $15,000. No deposits were withdrawn. There is more gold in the vaults this morning than was ever in the city before. The Savings Banks yesterday received deposits amounting to $70,000.

The Hide and Leather Dealers' Banking Company.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The Hide and Leather Dealers' Company was organized to-day by the choice of Directors, and the election of Lee Claflin, President, and John Manning, Cashier. The bank is expected to go into operation early in October next.

The Society of Missionary Inquiry.

Providence, R. I., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

An oration was delivered to-day before the Society of Missionary Inquiry, by Rev. W. S. Plumer. His subject was "The Destiny of the United States, and the duty consequent upon that destiny."

Wilmington City Election.

Wilmington, Del., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Our municipal Election took place to-day. Geo. Sparks, American, is elected Mayor by 281 majority. The American ticket is also elected.

The City of Toronto.

Halifax, Monday, Aug. 31.

The *City of Toronto*, reported ashore in the straights of Belle Isle, is a sailing vessel, of 700 tons, and not a steamship, as stated. She had quite a number of passengers.

The Nashville at Charleston.

Charleston, Monday, Aug. 31.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville*, Murray, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

The New School Presbyterian Convention.

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The fourth resolution reported by the Committee on Resolutions, providing for the formation of a General Synod, is still under consideration.

The Convention expects to adjourn *sine die* to-night.

Post-Office Robbery at New-London.

New-London, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Our Post-Office was broken into last night, soon after the arrival of the New-York boat, and the bag containing the New-York and Southern mails was stolen. The trace of the bag has not yet been found.

HORSE EXHIBITION AT ELMIRA.

National Exhibition of Fast Horses—Grand Parade—Review and Trial of Fire Engines—Premiums to be Awarded—Character of an Entertainment—Gathering of Politicians, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Elmira, Monday, Aug. 31, 1857.

The early settlers of this southern tier of counties exhibited a rare taste for the beautiful, and a high estimate of the ultimate value in the location of their villages, or rather in the dotting down of hamlets that were to eventuate in thriving cities. Binghampton, Oswego, Elmira, and Corning, form a quartette that attest for their progenitors the artist's high appreciation of the scenic in happy brotherhood with the tradesman's quick perception of the "facilities" that quicken into life the energies this builds up, and the thrift that adorns.

The present site of the village of Elmira was one of the first points to attract the attention of the pioneers seeking new homes in what was then the West. At first only a cluster of log huts, giving shelter and protection to hardy huntsmen, who sought in the almost unbroken wilderness the raw material whereon they might expend the strength of their sturdy sinews—in the Winter felling the towering pines and hemlock that the Spring freshets of the Chemung and the Susquehanna would bear to the distant markets of Philadelphia and New-York. And within the knowledge and the recollection of the boys of to-day, upon these uncertain and turbid avenues passed all the commerce that went out and in to all this region round about. From a woodman's hamlet, Elmira has steadily, yet rapidly, grown to a city—not of "magnificent distances," with scattered and isolated households, but of broad and extended streets, thickly studded with most capacious dwellings—embowered in clustering vines and leafy shade—the homes of those who seemingly have both the disposition and the ability to indulge in a hospitality that has no apparent limits. These are the fruits of enterprise that has centered here a network of railroads that have their termini at Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Dunkirk on the Lakes, and at New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the seaboard. In their extent they traverse the richest agricultural districts of the State, and the most productive and fully developed mineral regions of Pennsylvania. While the capital that brought into existence these railroads seems melting away like April snows, the substance and form still remains—and though they be monuments whereon are recorded the ruin of thousands, they will bring into existence, from their valleys and mountains, a world of wealth surpassing in extent even the capacity of Aladdin's lamp.

Just now Elmira is the centre of a more than ordinary attraction. "The Young Men's National Agricultural and Mechanics' Society," have chosen this locality for their first annual exhibition. The programme contemplates the absorption of an entire week for the full exhibition of the goods and chattels of the Society. I subjoin a synopsis of the order of exercises:

Tuesday.—Cavalcade of horses on exhibition. Examination of trotting horses and mares. Trial of speed of single horses for premiums amounting to $350. Examination of matched horses and trial of speed. Premiums $350.

Wednesday.—Examination of horses on exhibition. Trial of speed between *Flora Temple* and *Lancet*—one mile and repeat. Premiums $500, with a discretionary premium of $500.

Thursday.—Review of Fire Companies—Trial of Engines on distance—premiums, $1,000—Exhibition and examination of trotting horses, one mile and repeat, in harness—premiums, $450, with a discretionary premium of $200.

Friday.—Review and parade of Fire Companies—Trial of engines on quantity—premiums, $3,000. In the evening a torchlight procession and fireworks.

Saturday.—Exhibition and examination of horses—Trial of speed, *Flora Temple* and *Lancet* to compete, best 3 in 5—premiums, $2,500.

In addition to these premiums, the following are offered:

For matched double teams—Trial of speed required, $350; matched carriage horses, $250; fancy matched, $125.

Single family horses—$250; stallions, $230.

Draft horses—Test of strength and docility required, $180.

Ponies—$50; mules, $50; breeding mares, $155; fillies, $100.

Plows, $40; drags, $35; cultivators, $30.

It would seem that this entertainment is made up mostly of displays, in which the horse acts a star part. While $11,135 are awarded to exhibitions of the speed and endurance of horse and mare flesh, there is but $165 specially set apart as a reward for mechanical ingenuity, proportioned in about equal sums to "plows, drags and cultivators."

This high appreciation of muscle over matter—this "penny worth of bread to so much sack," has attracted somewhat marked attention from many. Some "cunning curses" seem to suspect that the "Young Men's National Agricultural and Mechanic's Society" is only another name for a "Jockey Club"—that "premiums" is modern for "prizes"—that "examination and exhibition" signifies four or five gentlemen watching from a platform twelve feet high, more or less fast crabs, describing an elongated circle in about "2:27½."

The pastor of the Presbyterian Church has felt it to be his duty to denounce the exhibition as nothing more nor less than a race course, and the exhibitors as horse jockeys. A Judge declares his determination to open the proceedings by reading the riot act, and commanding a speedy dissolution of the assemblage.

These accomplished denunciations of the Pulpit, and the threatened interference of "his honor, the Judge," do not appear, thus far, much to diminish the prospects of the Exhibition. The "promoters of agriculture and mechanics" appear to have responded with alacrity to the call of the Young Men's Society. They have come from every direction, until one might well fancy that Centreville or Union had come one stage on a Western pilgrimage. I looked over the field this morning, and noticed among the machines, *Boston*, *Bay Chippewa*, *Sentry*, *Flora Temple*, *Gen. Darcy*, *Lancet*, *Young Henry Clay*, *Jack Rossiter*, *Long Island*, *Champion* and *Jupiter*. These machines were taking exercise, under blankets, and *Jack Rossiter* was let out a trifle on one of the home stretches, and though he made bad breaks, the old boy seemed to have more go in him than he had when I first saw him eight years ago. He must have turned 16 years old, but he steps as well as ever, and looks as game as a four year old.

Flora Temple and *Lancet* appear to be set down as the competitors. If the weather continues pleasant, there is a strong probability of a tight go between these two. The track was made for *Flora*. *Lancet* would do better on a heavier track, where his enormous strength would be brought into requisition.

There are several matched teams from the West, representing Chicago and Detroit. I hear talk of one—a team—perfectly matched in size, color, build, that contemplate turning the Course in 2:36; and a pair of pacing ponies that will repeat in 2:32.

The exhibition grounds seem made by nature for such a display. These quarters of the inclosed space is level bottom-land, every nay part of which you could see a rabbit. On the west side is a natural terrace, some forty feet high, with a slope just adapted to the successive rise of seats one above another, as in a theatre. This has a capacity that would give seats to 20,000 persons, every one of which would have a perfect, uninterrupted view of the entire grounds. In front of this terrace is a small lake, from which the engines are to throw their supplies, and beyond that is the track. It is an oblong, having two straight terms and a long back and broad stretch. The track is the most perfect that I ever saw. The soil is a sandy loam, packed close, and is firm, without being too hard. Over the entire distance there is not a stone can be found as large as a duck shot. It is fifty-five feet wide, and exactly a mile in length, measured four feet from the straight stretches, and five feet on the turns. The outside curve of the turns is about four feet the highest—like the curves of a railroad—so that horse and sulkey keep as even keel all around. This is a new feature, but it is highly esteemed by those who ought to know.

Too day has been taken up in getting ready—falling back for a good start to-morrow. The interims between the examinations and exhibitions, it is probable, will be filled up by some free and easy discussions of the state of the Union—a fair "smile," and not a little log-rolling—as a number of the politicians have embraced the occasion to talk up favorite candidates entered for the Syracuse sweepstakes, to come off on the 14th, 15th and 16th of September. I can already count a host of "would-be's" among the present company, with intimations of a host yet to come. LEO.

The Brain and Muscle Market.

WORKING IN WOOD AND IRON.

The sledge-hammer rings merrily through all these August days, and the sunbeams under which reapers faint in harvest fields, fall in pale, unnoticed smiles on the grimy faces of moulders, who work beside the streams of molten iron. The very intensity of this glowing heat seems to render it more endurable—there is nothing enervating about it, to the spirit or the muscle. In the large iron works on the North and East Rivers, employing from 500 to 1,200 men, there seems to be an interest and a spirit of emulation among the workers, which, allows of no flagging or faltering, and the trained body seems capable of enduring, with a truly Roman indifference, the extremes of physical discomfort.

The iron works, in addition to their regular force of mechanics, give employment to a considerable number of untrained laborers. These are engaged in lifting, carrying, etc., and receive from $1@$1 25, according to capacity. Of this class there is an abundant supply.

The journeymen machinists are known as "finishers," "moulders" and "brass founders." These are obliged to serve an apprenticeship of from three to six years, before they are able to receive the wages of journeymen. The length of apprenticeship is regulated by the natural capacity of the man. Many boys are apprenticed, by parents, as machinists, from their evincing what is commonly termed a "mechanical genius," manifested in ingeniously constructed toys and a general "knack at whittling." We are informed, however, that those who possess this inventive and constructive talent, do not, as a class, make the best practical mechanics. The experience of employers has demonstrated that foresight, judgment and care are the most rare and desirable qualities in a workman. A mechanic who possesses these requisites will be able to accomplish twice as much per diem as many others similarly trained and developed without greater muscular exertion. In consequence the rates of labor vary—being proportioned, to some extent, to the ability of the individual. The average rate per day of ten hours, are—for "finishers" and "moulders," $1 75; "brass founders," $2. Brass working is found very destructive to health, owing to the poisonous nature of the composition, and the wages are necessarily higher on this account. The range for finishers, moulders, &c., is from $1 50@$2 25 per diem; the lowest figure is not common; the highest rates are paid to superior workmen. The value of raw labor, at the present time, is from $1@$1 12½; thus the mechanical education which the apprentice receives, on the average, in four years, increases the value of his labor generally 75 per cent. Foresight and judgment are a kind of fixed capital for the mechanic, upon which he receives the additional per cent.

The demand for machinists is not so great at present, in this City, as usual, though a first-rate workman finds little difficulty in obtaining employment, as the supply of this class is not large. The iron works of New-York City have felt, to some extent, the general depression in manufacturing and shipping operations, and the number of hands now employed, which is still very large, appears to be about ten per cent. less than during the most active seasons.

The shipyards along the rivers are comparatively quiet, as, owing to the dullness of the freighting business, and other causes, there is little disposition to invest in new vessels or remodel old ones. A moderate number of ship carpenters are employed on jobs, at the regular rate of $2 25 per diem. There is comparatively little work offering, however, and this class of mechanics have turned off largely to house carpentering, while many, having become "forehanded," by years of industry and economy, have purchased small farms and retired to taste the sweets of rural life, and teach their muscles a new exercise.

An Employe Robbing his Employer—Discovery and Arrest.—The Baltimore *Sun* says: For a month past the firm of Messrs. Amos Garrett & Co., proprietors of the Columbia Cotton Factory, three miles upon the Hartford road, have been cognizant of the fact of a series of robberies perpetrated at regular weekly intervals, upon the money till of the grocery and dry goods store attached to the factory. As soon as the embezzlement was discovered to the firm, a trap was set for the thief, but failed to detect him, and the weekly abstractions continued. From the fact of a quantity of candle grease being dropped upon and about the money-drawer, it was clear that the thief was not a day but a night visitant. It was then determined that two of the firm should keep watch after the closing of the store, and on Friday night so the establishment was placed under surveillance. Sure enough, at about midnight, the thief appeared in the person of one of the employees of the firm, Lewis Baldwin, a youth about 18 years of age, and who, with his brothers and sisters, was employed in the mill. He removed a plank from the side of the store, and descended through an aperture into the cellar. In a few minutes a light was seen in the store room. Then on the watch immediately unlocked the door and walked in upon him. He concealed himself, but upon being called by name, came out, made a clean breast of it, and gave up a sum of money he had in his possession. It is supposed the depredations were commenced early in the past Summer, and were of weekly occurrence up to the night of the discovery. Other developments have been made, which we withhold. The entire sum abstracted is not yet known, but the accused confesses to have taken several hundred dollars. He underwent an examination before Squire Wheyer upon the charge, and was committed to the jail at Towsontown.

The Melon Market.—The supply of water-mellons and cantaloupes the present season is quite as large, if not larger, than ever before known, but they are all of inferior quality, in consequence of the large quantity of rain which fell in the early part of the Summer. There are now about one hundred persons employed in bringing them to the city from the shores of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, besides which large quantities are brought from Anne Arundel County in small boats and wagons. The supply is more than equal to the demand, and frequently the boatmen have considerable difficulty in disposing of their cargoes.—*Baltimore Sun.*

GREAT RAILROAD CONVENTION.

AN ASSOCIATION FORMED.

The Depression of the Railway Interest Considered.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

A number of the prominent men in this and other States, connected with the Railway interest of the country, assembled yesterday morning, in the rooms of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, for the purpose of discussing matters connected with the present and prospective condition of Railways, and considering what steps in the supposed state of railway affairs, it might be desirable to adopt. Before the meeting adjourned to meet again to-day, which was intended as a simple Convention was formed into a permanent Association. The following extract from the circular calling the Convention, indicated to all the leading Railroad men in the United States, with more fully explain the object which these gentlemen have in view:

The necessity for such action is this: expenses are reducing or commutating the earnings of our roads. Means are devised which would cut down, perhaps one-half, and consent of all, which, if adopted among managing officers, builders, and makers of machinery, civil engineers, practical men, would develop still greater improvements. The cheapest and best TRIP for new devices must be established by all roads, to save RAIN road the expense of repeating the same test—often imperfectly.

If there is ever a time in the history of Railroads when reform based upon the experience of ALL our railroad men is necessary—now is that time. Our roads are a close run or longer pay under the original expenses which their maintenance and operation require. Coal-burning, light, engines and cars, better tracks, the management of power and its elements in various stages, improvement in hundreds of details, and a thorough test of WHAT CONSTITUTES IMPROVEMENT, where a number of devices are used, are all possible.

Indifference at this time will cost more than can be estimated. If there can possibly be private objections to such a trial, let them be sunk and forgotten, in an opportunity which rarely occurs, to serve at *cost* and saving *facts*.

Special invitations are making to draw out every man who can contribute to the general good. The trial of Machinery will be strictly and impartially just and fair. No guess work, nor mere opinions, nor incompetent judgment will be admitted. The test will be mathematically accurate. Instruments for measuring each particular element of power and its cost are already in preparation.

If the trial of Locomotives is deemed advisable, the expenses, including labor, instruments, transportation, fuel, &c., will be as light as is compatible with a trial which proves something, and *proves it something*, and will be equally borne by the roads interested. Locomotive, wheel, axle, and supply makers, will furnish their manufactures for test.

Many prominent men of all sections, including Railroad Presidents and Superintendents, Locomotive Superintendents, Civil Engineers, Locomotive Builders, and Railroad Supply Manufacturers are devoting earnest and productive attention to the matter.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Holley, editor of the *American Engineer*. Samuel F. Halliday, Esq., Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Railroad, New-Jersey, was appointed Chairman; Mr. Rice, Locomotive Superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad, Mr. Hayes, of the Illinois Central, and Mr. Hunsicker, locomotive builder, Paterson, N. J., were chosen Vice-Presidents. Mr. Holley was appointed Secretary, and read the call of the meeting, after which the following gentlemen enrolled themselves as attendants at the meeting:

A. J. Marshall, Manassas Gap Railroad, Virginia; S. F. Halliday, Morris and Essex Railroad, New-Jersey; J. O. Stearns, Central Railroad, New-Jersey; H. S. Congdon, Belvidere Road, Baltimore; H. Rice, New-York and Erie; S. J. Hayes, Illinois Central; J. E. Hoyt, New-York and New-Haven; A. A. Perkins, Great Falls and Conway, New-Hampshire; E. C. Gibell, Pensacola and Georgia; J. E. Pickering, Danbury and Norwalk; Joseph Anthony, Engineers' Association; Levi Bissell, Railroad Machinist, New-York; Ross Winans, Baltimore; H. Boardman, Locomotive Builder, New-York; Samuel L. Moore, Central Railroad, New-Jersey; A. Roberts, Pemoyd Iron Works, Philadelphia; W. S. Hudson, Paterson; Zerah Colburn, Editor *American Engineer*; A. L. Holley, Editor *American Engineer*; J. S. Dancy, New-Jersey Railroad.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Colburn, Cabell, Stearns, Winans and Roberts, was then appointed. Mr. Roberts presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, elected by the Convention, to organize a permanent Association to be called the American Association for the improvement of railway machinery.

Resolved, That the said Association have for its objects the improvement of railway machinery, by actual experiment, competitive trial, and by comparison of verified reports from the different railways of the United States.

Resolved, That this Association elect a Committee annually, to make such experiments upon all improvements offered, at such time as the Association may deem proper, and report thereon.

Resolved, That the Association also appoint a Committee annually to obtain and publish reports on the various improvements tested on each of the railroads, and on the economy of their running and repair expenses.

Resolved, That the Association elect a Committee on Finance to collect money from the various railroads to meet the necessary expenses.

Resolved, That the Association meet annually at the different cities throughout the United States, to consider the progressive improvement of Railroad machinery.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned, to meet again at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention, the Chairman announced that the first business in order would be the report of the Committee. The following resolutions were then presented by the Committee, and read by the Secretary:

1. *Resolved*, That it is desirable and expedient to form an Association, to be called the American Association for the Improvement of Railroad Machinery.

2. *Resolved*, That the said Association has for its objects the improvement of railway machinery by actual practical experiment, competitory trial, and by comparison of verified reports from the different railways of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That this meeting now elect a Committee to make such experiments upon all improvements actually carried into practical operation, and offered at such a time as the Association may deem proper, and report thereon, and involving no expense to the Association, except noting the results and publication of the trials, and obtaining from the railroads such facilities as they may not grant voluntarily.

4. *Resolved*, That this meeting now appoint a Committee to obtain and publish reports on the various improvements in machinery tested or in practical use on each of the railroads, and on the economy of their mechanical and repair expenses.

5. *Resolved*, That the Association elect a Committee on Finance to collect money from the various Railroads and other parties who may choose to contribute, to meet the necessary expenses.

6. *Resolved*, That the Association meet annually at the different cities throughout the United States, to consider the progressive improvement of Railroad machinery.

7. *Resolved*, That so many of the members of this Convention as will subscribe their names to these resolutions, and such others as may hereafter subscribe to these resolutions, shall constitute the Association.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare by-laws and rules for the government of the Association.

The above resolutions having been adopted, they signed by the following members of the Convention:

S. F. Halliday, Morris and Essex Railroad.
S. J. Hayes, Illinois Central.
Ross Winans, Baltimore.
Wm. S. Hudson, Paterson.
H. Rice, New-York.
Thomas Prosser, No. 98 Platt-street, New-York.
Samuel L. Moore.
A. A. Perkins, Great Falls and Conway, New-Hampshire.
J. E. Fisher, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.
W. A. Bullard, Dedham, Massachusetts.
John S. Pickering, Danbury and Norwalk.
Joseph Anthony, Greenbush, New-York.
Zerah Colburn, *American Engineer*, New-York.
Algernon Roberts, Pemoyd Iron Works, Pennsylvania.

On putting these resolutions separately to the vote for adoption, some discussion arose on the fourth resolution. Mr. Boardman thought it was out of place. Mr. Ross Winans supported it, but, when the vote was taken on its adoption, no voice said "Aye." Mr. Boardman objected to being made a member of an Association without his consent. He came to a Convention, and had heard nothing of an Association.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the gentlemen present, who have not signed the resolutions, be invited to participate in the action of the Association.

This, not being sanctioned, fell to the ground. The chair, (Mr. Boardman) by the leave, offered a resolution, that a Committee of five be appointed to preside over the Association. Messrs. Colburn, Hayes and Stearns were, on motion, appointed. A Chairman pro tem. was then appointed, and Mr. Halliday took his seat in the body of the room. While the Committee were choosing the chairman he made a brief but forcible address. It was treason, he said, to talk of, in the face of all, to talk, that the present was a time of great railroad depression—the reason, that acting with railroad directors, and men who had made some effort for their good, and who had some of them were requested with association. Not withstanding this temporary adverse feeling, they were a commonwealth, within a common world, and exerted the widest influence over men of every class. Nowhere there was nothing so worthy of the attention and support of all good citizens as the railroad question.

Mr. Halliday contended that the wrong kind of men were too frequently employed in a subordinate position on railways. The man who was a good man was fit for anything. The idea of taking a physical man, who could and make him fireman by supplying him, and putting him on a brake or in an office was ridiculous.

The Committee appointed to select officers reported the following nominations:

President—S. F. Jackson, Esq., of the New-Jersey Railroad.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. S. R. Shaughn, A. E. Sweet, T. E. Rossiter.

Secretary—A. L. Holley, Esq.

Treasurer—S. F. Halliday, Esq.

Mr. Vanderbilt, in a neat speech, thanked the Convention for the honor which had been shown upon him. His heart was with the Association, but his time was so much occupied that he could not do justice by his superintendence.

Mr. Ross Winans said Mr. Jackson was too modest, and urged him to accept the office.

The question was put to the vote of the meeting and Mr. Jackson was unanimously elected. The nominations of Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer were then carried.

Mr. Jackson then took the chair, and the consideration of the Committee's resolution was the next business.

On the question of appointing the Committee required by the third resolution, Mr. Halliday suggested that it was a most important Committee, and that the best men should be chosen. He thought that the appointment of the Committee should be postponed, so as to allow time for due deliberation.

The President thought that the number proposed for the Committee was not large enough. Instead of five members, there should be at least ten.

It was then moved to make the number of the Committee ten. Adopted.

In accordance with the terms of the resolutions a Committee of three was appointed by the Chair. The following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Zerah Colburn, S. J. Hayes, S. F. Halliday. The following were appointed Committee on Finance: Messrs. Harvey Rice, Ross Winans, and S. S. Hunsicker. At the reading of the next resolution, Mr. Halliday moved that it be amended to read "biennial meeting," and the second Wednesday in September was proposed as the day of each annual meeting. After some discussion there was no time fixed, but the date of each meeting, it was determined, should be named at the previous annual Convention. As a Committee to prepare by-laws and rules, Messrs. Zerah Colburn, E. Boardman and S. F. Halliday were appointed, the words "a constitution" being inserted in the sixth resolution, on motion of Mr. Halliday, so as to read "to prepare a constitution, by-laws and rules."

A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. S. J. Hayes, A. L. Holley and J. K. Fisher, was then chosen to prepare business for the action of the meeting to-day.

After some remarks from Mr. Marshall, of Virginia, the Association adjourned till 10½ o'clock this morning.

The Hoboken Homicide.—Justice Thomas Whitley, of Hoboken, held an inquest on Monday evening to investigate the circumstances of the death of James Corrigan, who was beaten on Tuesday evening last in this city by Patrick Scullion, and who died on Monday morning. The investigation continued until near Midnight, and the jury returned sealed verdict by the Court. Robert Murray, a lad, and Patrick Walsh, a young man, both

CITY GOVERNMENT.

How Paris is Governed—How the Streets are Kept Clean, and How the Gas Service is Managed.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Monday, July 27, 1857.

Perhaps you will think it is not my business at this distance, to talk of the dirty streets, and the mal-administration of the City of New-York, so I will hasten to tell you why I attack this subject. A New-Yorker asked me the other day if I thought of coming home soon? Whereupon, in view of a long absence, and of the inevitable forgetfulness of bad qualities which long absence brings, I broke into a rhapsody on love of country, on the increased love the longer one stays away—the stereotyped phrase, &c., &c., when my interlocutor stopped me with, "Oh, if it is only patriotism that is going to bring you home, you had better stay where you are!" And then he went into such a digest of filthy streets, armed assassins, pestilent nuisances, pestiferous vaccinated, cholera morbus, dust, fire, thieves, prostitutes, rowdies, swindlers, that I was ready to renounce my country, and to admit the possibility that it had got jogged out of its latitude somewhere into the vicinity of the outside barbarians.

After listening to this fearful picture of the worst-governed city in the world, I was seized with a fit of municipal reform. You know that, if New-York is the worst, Paris, on the contrary, is the best-governed city in the world. A speck of to-day on the pavement of Paris causes an outbreak that vibrates just to the Chief of Police.

But it has been objected that the perfection of the French municipal system is the result of despotic laws inapplicable and insurmountable in the United States. Error! The system is simple, and in the greater part of its details as applicable to New-York as to Paris. Let not poor incompetent public officers escape behind this excuse. The truth is, that in France the municipal laws are just and simple enough; they are not in themselves despotic, but the officers are IRREMOVABLE on certain conditions. There is no sliding-scale in justice here; a law is never made till it is thoroughly studied, and then there is no escape from the observance in its utmost details. And in this lies the great difference between the United States and France. Every observant traveler must have noticed this peculiarity of the French policeman: When addressed for information, or when loitering on his beat unoccupied, he is a model of affability, urbanity, and good nature; but let his services be demanded for a violation of a municipal law, and suddenly he is changed into what seems by contrast a brutal savage. If there is a possibility, no matter how thin, of the culpability of the individual arrested, there is no use to try "palaver," or hard words, or even leg bail, for in Paris, for criminals, "all roads conduct to Rome," or, in other words, to the Conciergerie.

Let us take a glance at some of the most essential features of the French municipal system.

STREET SWEEPING.

The *Dictionnaire de l'Administration Française*, which I found in the library of the Hotel de Ville, a large volume published since the enactment of the new municipal laws of the Empire, contains every detail relating to the administration of the city. Under the chapter *Voirie* (Inspection of Roadways) I find that the general supervision of this branch of municipal administration is confided to the Mayors, while its special supervision falls under the Prefect of Police. The sweeping of the streets is done at the charge of the proprietors, or where there are stores, no matter of what kind, at the expense of the owners of these stores. By inquiring at several stores I was enabled to estimate that the average annual tax for this purpose was two dollars. The receipt for the money comes from the Prefect of Police.

Thus the citizens pay directly for the sweeping of the streets directly in front of their houses, but the city carries away the sweepings. This labor is now done by contract. The sweeping costs $600,000 annually. The contractors who carry off the rubbish, after allowing it to rot a certain time in pits, sell it as manure, at the rate of 3 to 5 francs the cubic yard, and realize a total sum on its sale, of $700,000, with a clear profit, it is said, of $100,000. The direct superintendence of the street sweeping is confided to officers responsible to the City Government. The number of scavengers employed in this work in Paris, is 2,500, including both sexes. They are divided into 4 legions, comprising 12 battalions, or 36 companies, of 4 sections each. The persons found employed in this work are almost exclusively Alsacians and Germans. Their language is German, but very many of them speak French as well. They are not at all miserable-looking people, as one sees employed in a similar labor in other cities, but for the most part young or middle-aged persons, in apparent robust health. The men are paid 24 sous (or cents) per day, the women 20 sous, and the children sums in accordance with the labor they are capable of performing—for here, street-sweeping, like other of the menial occupations, is elevated to the dignity of a science, and is learned by an apprenticeship. It must be confessed that this fact does not speak very loudly for the mental acquirements of the professors of this science, but there must be people for all occupations.

The sweeps collect at given points in companies of forty to sixty every morning before 4 o'clock. They take their places in rank, two by two, men and women, and then the roll is called, and the absent marked. At 4 o'clock they are all at their work. The work is performed by means of long switch brooms. They finish at or before 8 o'clock, accomplishing the work in four hours. These hours are fixed and invariable.

At 8 o'clock the carts carry off the rubbish. No rubbish from the houses can be thrown into the streets after the hour fixed for the carrying off of the street sweepings—8 o'clock in the morning. Immediately the fountains are opened, and the gutters are filled for an hour or more with streams of pure running water—a measure that is repeated in the course of the day according to the wants of the season. And all this is accomplished every morning without confusion, and with the regularity of clock-work—a result due entirely to a careful organization and efficient superintendents. The streets of Paris are thus always as clean as well-used brooms can make them. There are no relaxations, no experiments; it is a regular system which works from January to January with the same daily efficiency and is never the cause of complaint from any source. It is not regarded as an extraordinary feat of administration, and any inefficiencies in its performance would be a matter of surprise."

Besides this, a certain number of workmen, called *cantonniers*, are employed all day to work on the streets, to scrape up the accumulating dirt, and to keep the gutters clear. A certain number of carts are retained all day to carry off the sweepings of these *cantonniers*.

The sweeping of the public squares and gardens is done exclusively at the charge of the city.

All the Boulevards and nearly all the new streets of Paris are Macadamized. The system has been found adapted to the climate and conditions in which it is here found, and gives satisfaction as well to the administration as to the citizens. It is more costly than other roadways, but at Paris, where stone is so cheap and abundant, the principal item in the cost of the Macadam road is in the labor required to keep them up. Their advantages are an absence of noise, which fits them for the grand promenades, and an absence of stone for building barricades in case of a revolution. All the new streets and Boulevards being built so much for strategic routes as for salubrity and general convenience, it is obviously appropriate that these routes should not be furnished with barricade material.

The Macadamized streets require to be constantly sprinkled in all seasons when it is dry; but the sprinkling of the streets in Paris, paid by the citizens in a tax to the city, but managed by city officers, is always well performed in Summer and Winter, and the Macadamized streets are thus the most agreeable of the city. They possess one inconvenience, however, which is their muddiness in rainy weather. But to obviate the difficulties of the crossing, a *system of passerelles* is now under consideration, which would be as well applied to Broadway as to the Boulevards. The crossing itself, although not as dangerous as that of the Astor House, is yet sufficiently so to awaken the attention of the authorities, and to encourage the introduction of a system of crossing which will obviate its dangers. The *passerelles* spoken of are elegant foot bridges elevated at a requisite height above the roadway, and terminating at the edge of the pavement with stairways at right angles. Their lines are to be curved, so as to give them a graceful appearance. The other plan proposed, and which it is thought will be accepted, consists in tunneling the street. This plan is more practicable for very many reasons, than the other, and presents but one difficulty—the subterranean sewers and water and gas pipes. But this difficulty is thought will be surmounted.

The great advantage of the Macadamized roadway, the advantage which overbalances all its inconveniences, is the immunity from noise. It is this that renders it indispensable to all streets used as promenades, and which would adapt it particularly to Broadway. If the *sou-couche* were well adapted to avoid the inconveniences of the Spring thaws, a subject that yet requires experience, there would then be no difficulty but the sprinkling, and that should not, in reality be a difficulty at all.

The wear of the Macadamized streets goes on most rapidly during rainy weather. During the wet days the *cantonniers* are constantly employed with wide wooden scrapers, scraping off the slush which is rapidly formed on the surface. These scrapings are all dragged into the gutter at the pavement where they are washed in the swift running current of water of all their finer particles, and the residue is heaped up in piles on the street to be carted off and sold as sand for rough-building purposes.

The asphaltum, as a roadway for the streets, has only been tried in one or two places, and these are where there is always, or nearly always, perpetual shade. In a country where the thermometer rarely exceeds 90° in Summer, asphaltum is perfectly applicable to pavements; but it softens sufficiently under a heat of 82° to allow horses' feet, and still more, the wheels of wagons, to make indentations, which remain permanent. We may adopt it as a rule, therefore, that as far north as the 50th latitude, asphaltum is impracticable for wagon-roads, if exposed to the sun. Why cannot some modification of asphaltum be discovered which will render it harder, and at the same time preserve all its other good qualities? The man who will make such a discovery, or who will discover a paving for roadways, which, while it is free from noise, will unite all the other requisites, will take his rank among the benefactors of mankind.

In the construction of pavements, if they are in asphaltum, the city pays one-sixth, and the proprietor of the house before which the pavement is situated pays the balance. When they are in stone the city pays one-third, the proprietor the balance. In the construction of the roadway the proprietors pay all the first cost, and the city afterwards keeps it in repair. (Law of 1852.)

PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

A new law regulating public hacks will come in force on Saturday next, the 1st of August. The number of public hacks in Paris is now nearly 4,000, all I believe owned by one consolidated company, who are guaranteed in their monopoly by the city, but upon such terms as renders the exclusive an advantage to the public.

According to the old law, now about to expire, the average price of carriages was 25 cents the course, and 35 cents the hour. The price was stuck up in the inside of every carriage, and to cheat a man who could read was impossible. But the great extent of the city rendered the charge for the "course" too onerous for the company, and they demanded of the authorities a change of price. The authorities, once engaged on the subject, determined to change the whole system of charges. (You will remark that it is the city that fixes the prices, because where they grant a monopoly they reserve this right.)

The following is the tariff according to the new law:

Within the fortifications of Paris, from 6 o'clock in the morning to 12½ at night.

	CARRIAGES, Of 2 seats.	Of 4 seats.	Of 5 seats.
For 15 minutes.....	15 cents.	18 cents.	20 cents.
For 20 minutes.....	20 cents.	24 cents.	25 cents.
For 25 minutes.....	25 cents.	28 cents.	30 cents.
For 30 minutes.....	30 cents.	30 cents.	35 cents.
For 35 minutes.....	31 cents.	31 cents.	39 cents.
For 40 minutes.....	32 cents.	32 cents.	40 cents.
For 45 minutes.....	33 cents.	33 cents.	43 cents.
For 50 minutes.....	34 cents.	34 cents.	44 cents.
For 55 minutes.....	35 cents.	35 cents.	46 cents.
For 60 minutes.....	36 cents.	36 cents.	48 cents.
At'l h'rs (per 5 min.)	3 cents.	3 cents.	4 cents.

After 12½ o'clock at night till 6 o'clock in the morning, these prices are considerably augmented. A similar scale fixes the regular gradations, but I will only mention that for fifteen minutes the price is 20 cents, for a half hour 36 cents, and for an hour 60 cents. Additional hours, 5 cents every 5 minutes. After 12½, all carriages are rated the same, no matter what may be the number of seats.

Carriages taken before 12½, but arriving at their destination after that hour, are only paid the day tariff. On the contrary, carriages taken before 6 in the morning, and arriving after that hour, are paid the night tariff. If kept several hours, the tariff must change after the first hour.

The prices for going to the environs are nearly the same as above. But when a carriage is taken to the environs and sent back empty, the traveler must pay the tariff back.

Carriages have a right to demand 4 sous each for trunks or boxes, but nothing for small packages such as may be carried in the hand. But above two boxes they can only take 10 cents, no matter how many there may be. Coachmen are bound to load and unload packages.

Every carriage must contain in its interior a counter (a new invention) in a place indicated by the authorities. (This counter, which marks correctly the time and the sums to be paid opposite is not yet ready to be placed in the carriages, but in the meantime all coachmen will be bound to hand to every person entering his carriage a card which shows the number of the carriage, the tariff of prices, and the calculation ready made, by which there can be no mistake. A watch will be fixed up in every carriage until the counters are obtained.) The counter will be fixed at the moment of starting by the coachman.

When a coachman is called and retained for a certain time without finally being used, he will have the right to reclaim pay according to the tariff.

No coachman is allowed to demand a *pour-boire*—an extra fee for himself.

They shall be held to travel at the rate of 10 kilometres per hour. He must follow the route indicated to him by the traveler, but if stopped by any obstruction on the route independent of the driver's control, the voyager must pay the detention.

When they conduct people to theatres, balls or railroads coachmen must demand their pay before they arrive, so as to avoid a crowd at the door. In the interim, when they allow a voyager to descend for a visit at a place where he could escape, as, for instance, at a house opening on two streets, coachmen have a right, if they have no confidence in the good faith of their employer, to demand payment for the time elapsed.

These regulations do not apply to hire by the day, which will continue to be paid on the terms agreed on between the parties beforehand.

Thus it will be seen that, *according to the terms* of this law there can be no contestations and no cheating, except as to the velocity of the carriage, and this difficulty will be remedied when the counters are placed.

The manner in which the Company guards against cheating, on the part of their coachmen, is this: Every carriage is numbered. At each station there is a clerk, who notes the time such a number leaves, and when another arrives. Every coachman, after discharging his load, is obliged to stop at the nearest station, and the stations are very close together. No coachman is allowed to pass a station empty.

To conclude, the reader will recollect that all these laws are inexorably executed, that all infringements are severely punished, and that in consequence infringements are very rare. If people are cheated with impunity it is their own fault.

MALAKOFF.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Captain Hudson's Official Account of the Disaster to the Cable—Race Between the Agamemnon, Niagara and Susquehanna—The Agamemnon Beaten.

The following is Captain HUDSON'S official report of the disaster to the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy:

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA, PLYMOUTH, England, Friday, Aug. 14, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor as well as the gratification to report the arrival of the *Niagara* at this port after having run out 335 miles of the telegraphic cable: some portions of it in a depth of over two thousand and fifty fathoms, or more than two and a quarter miles, when it was broken by too much pressure on the brake attached to the machinery for paying it out. I have every reason to believe, from what we have thus far experienced in wire laying, that under ordinary circumstances of weather, and with machinery adapted to the purpose—for such as we have on board require altering and improving—the cable may be laid in safety on the track marked out for it over the Atlantic ocean.

At the time the cable parted—Aug. 11, 3:45 A. M.—the ship was going along four knots, and had been running at the rate of from three to four knots through the night, with some motion from a moderate head sea, and the Company's Chief Engineer and men attending their brakes to lessen the expenditure of cable, until they finally carried it away, which made all hands of us through the day like a household or family which had lost their dearest friend; for officers and men had become deeply interested in the success of the enterprise.

Mr. FINIS left the ship soon after the accident occurred, in H. B. M. steam brig *Cyclops*, for Valentia Bay, Ireland, requesting that the *Niagara*, *Susquehanna* and *Agamemnon* should proceed to this place, after making certain experiments with the wire and machinery in deep water. The *Leopard* proceeded at once to Spithead.

Whether the company intend to supply additional cable and try it again this season, or delay it until next Summer, I am as yet unadvised. If the latter, the wire will have to be taken out of the ship and reserved to save it from the effects of rust. I presume a few days will solve their present difficulties as to further action; and if their effort is not to be renewed at this late season of the year, I shall require further instructions to govern my future proceedings with this ship.

I herewith inclose a copy of communications received from the Telegraphic Company, while at Queenstown, or Cove of Cork, Ireland; also the certificate or letter of their Chief Engineer, Mr. BRIGHT, exonerating all the officers and men connected with the *Niagara* from any accountability or blame in relation to the parting or loss of the telegraphic cable.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. HUDSON.

Hon. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

The Washington *Union* adds:

Captain HUDSON received a letter from the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraphic Company, informing him officially that that Company had intrusted to Mr. CHARLES BRIGHT the entire control and direction of the proceedings necessary for the proper laying out of the Atlantic cable, and requesting him to use his influence to give effect to such requests as Mr. BRIGHT might feel it necessary to make for the effectual carrying out of the common object. (This letter has been published.)

RACE BETWEEN THE NIAGARA AND AGAMEMNON.

The Washington *States* says:

We have been permitted to see an extract of a letter received at the Navy Department, dated Aug. 12, from which it appears that, on returning to England, a trial of speed took place between H. B. M. ship *Agamemnon* and the United States steam frigates *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*. The *Niagara* soon evinced her superior speed. This circumstance is very gratifying, as the *Agamemnon* is said to be the "crack" vessel of the English navy, easily making 11 or 12 knots per hour. The circumstances attending the race are as follows, described in the letter above mentioned:

We had something of a race to-day, and a good deal of excitement for awhile. The *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* have each large funnels or yards over their propellers. The former has a load of about 1,500 tons, and we now about 1,150, both load and guard but much of an assistance in a race, and besides I was a little afraid of the *Agamemnon*, as every one declares in England that she can steam eleven and twelve knots easy, and I thought certainly the *Susquehanna* would lead us badly. In this trim we are. So, with all these reasons, I managed to keep a little back than otherwise. This morning, at 9, the *Susquehanna* was about two miles ahead, and we were just abeam of the *Agamemnon*. Capt. RAYNE signalized "I am going to Plymouth," as much as to say I can't wait for such slow coaches. I signed Capt. HUDSON to let us try and go to Portsmouth also. Each ship's smoke-pipes told the story of hard firing at once. The sea was smooth, and the wind light after us—smoke just up and down when at full speed. At 5 P. M. the relative positions were nearly as follows: The *Agamemnon* was more than hull down astern. We could just see her smoke, and the *Susquehanna* was about seven or eight miles astern. As Capt. HUDSON wanted to keep company with the *Agamemnon*, we stopped and waited for her.

The *Niagara's* speed was twelve knots in the contest.

From the Journal of Commerce.

U. S. S. NIAGARA, Friday, Aug. 14.

* * * The feelings of all can be easier conceived than described. Blank looks and dismayed countenances met one on every hand. The unbidden tear started to many a manly eye. The interest taken in the enterprise by all, every one, officers and men, exceeded everything I ever saw, and it is no wonder there should have been so much emotion at our failure. We had laid down 334 miles of the cable. That fact alone demonstrates the practicability of laying the whole. The machinery has been the sole cause of the failure—its own intrinsic defects and the want of due caution in applying the brakes. Had the engineers allowed it to run freely, some cable would have been wasted; but the whole would have been laid, and England and America united. That it will still be done I have not the slightest doubt; but this Company must manage its affairs differently. The whole thing has been miserably botched from beginning to end. There has been no forethought; no practical common sense—no head, and but little design. The *Niagara* was ordered to the wrong place at first, and no plans for putting the cable in had been sent to America, to see if she was fitted for the work. The two halves of the cable were differently laid up—the one right handed and the other left—and many other egregious errors were committed. The engineer was without any nautical experience, and apparently incapable of seeing what would be the effect of a check of 3,500 pounds, which might, by the momentum of the ship, be increased to thousands of tons, in an instant.

Alas! we are the victims of engineers and machinery. We are now going to Cork, I believe, to make another trial, in which, may God grant us success.

Virginia and her Literary Fund.

An Educational Convention has been held at Richmond, at which Governor WISE was invited to speak, and in his speech made some remarkable developements. He declared that he had found that, for several years, from thirty to thirty-five per cent. of the Literary Fund had gone into the pockets of private officers, "and doing no other good on earth, that he could ascertain, but to aid the retail trade of the country." Thus, for the current year, seventy or eighty thousand dollars have been employed "in all sorts of trades and speculations—public money for private uses—without interest and without cost;" while the poor have been forced to see their children growing up in ignorance and vice. The Governor thought it no wonder that, "as a general rule, the poor do not go to school at all;" and he furnished the Committee with excellent reasons for the statistics they had prepared.

THE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT WESTERLY, R. I.—The Providence *Journal* gives the following account of the murder and suicide committed by CHAS. BABCOCK at Westerly, R. I., mentioned by telegraph. The letter is dated Westerly, Aug. 29: "CHARLES D. BABCOCK got into a quarrel with his wife this afternoon at 4½ o'clock, when she fled to the street, where he followed her with an axe, knocked her to the ground, and then laid the blade of the axe into her left temple, causing instant death. He retreated to the house and cut his own throat with a razor, causing his death in a few minutes. The cause is said to have originated in some testimony which was to be given on Monday next, where he was interested, assisted by excessive use of spirituous liquors."

EMANCIPATION CONVENTION.

Origin of the Movement—Elihu Burritt—Letters Received in Indorsement of the Project.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.

The first Convention ever assembled on this continent, for the purpose of devising measures for the compensated emancipation of the Southern Slaves, concluded its session yesterday in this city.

It is proper to state that this gathering was brought about by the instrumentality of men of all parties and sections, who are possessed of sage experience, high culture and character, great moral influence and enlightened and comprehensive patriotism. ELIHU BURRITT, who is well known for his kind conservation, yet progressive and cosmopolitan philanthropy, has, through the press, public lectures and conversation, within the last two years, presented the subject to the people in all the free States and several slave States, in all of which it was well received by men of all creeds and parties, alike. In all public meetings it was customary to put the matter to vote and three-fourths were generally found in its favor. A large meeting was held in the State House, at Boston, Mass., at which the proposition was submitted and a vote taken evincing perfect unanimity and enthusiasm. This may be regarded as significant, especially as the Garrisonian Abolitionists are the most bitter opponents of this grand scheme.

Mr. BURRITT has traveled ten thousand miles within the last year, on this mission, and been writing and speaking upon the question. After public sentiment had been prepared for it, a call for this Convention was issued and addressed to men of influence and dignity in the States where the matter had been canvassed, and replies were received from one thousand, from eighteen different States and territories, approving of the plan; and of these, one hundred came from the State of Delaware. Numerous editors of newspapers of all politics gave their adhesion to the cause.

The call was not presented in other States, and no special effort was made there, as it was thought to be more delicate and generous to have it emanate from the Free States, than to ask any action, at this time, on the part of the South. The attendance was much larger than expected at this stage of the matter, and the very best feeling prevailed. A large hearted generosity and an absence of every thing ultra or fanatical characterized the deliberations of the assembly. Numerous letters from gentlemen of distinction were received—men who are not mere politicians, but whose antecedents and vocations are the best guarantees that they are actuated by the most conscientious convictions of duty.

The following extracts, from a few of the letters, from men of eminence and experience, of the character above alluded to, can be considered as a fair sample of the others, and they are valuable as exponents of individual views:

From Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, Schenectady.

TO ELIHU BURRITT—*Dear Sir:* Your favor is at hand. It would give me great pleasure to aid you, in the way you propose, in your labor of love, if it is in my power, but it is not. I have been too ill, for some time, to justify my engaging in any new duty; but, apart from the state of my health, I have previous engagements that interfere, and from which I cannot disengage myself. Whether the contemplated good can be accomplished in the way you propose, I know not, but the enterprise is a benevolent one, and certainly practicable to some extent; and cannot, if wisely prosecuted, fail to tend to harmonize the North and South, and, at least, afford a theatre on which Slavery may be discussed, among brethren, without exasperation.

I hope a fraternal spirit will pervade the Convention and that the blessing of God may crown its labors with success. Very truly yours, ELIPHALET NOTT.

P. S.—I regret to see that no greater sympathy, on the part of the slave States, is apparent. The proceedings of the Convention will be, I hope, of such a character as to conciliate the South. Everything on the part of the slaveholder must be voluntary, and the contemplated work must be assumed to be progressive, and ample scope allowed for so mighty a movement. E. N.

From Abel Stevens, of New-York.

METHODIST BOOK ROOMS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I return the call signed; I sign it, with the greatest satisfaction, as you can judge from the use I have made of your argument in my *Quarterly Review* article.

Your plan presents many admirable features. It is, impartially, the only one that can now be effective, and I believe it will tend to give a Christian, and therefore an effective, tone to the great controversy, even should it, for the present, fail of practical adoption, on any general scale. God bless you and succeed you. Yours, &c., A. STEVENS.

From Hon. Erastus Fairbanks, Ex-Governor of Vermont.

MY DEAR SIR: On my return home, after an absence of ten days, I find your favor, of the 4th inst. and hasten to return to you the "call," which it affords me pleasure to sign.

I can give you no assurance that it will be in my power to attend the proposed Convention, but I beg to assure you that I sympathise with you in your efforts and wish, with true regard,

Your obedient servant,

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

From Rev. Joel Hawes, Hartford, Ct.

DEAR SIR: Most heartily do I go in for your proposal. Call together our wisest, coolest, ablest men from all parts of the country, and do not separate till some plan be devised to accomplish your object, and then you will live long enough. Yours truly,

J. HAWES.

Several plans were suggested for carrying out the scheme, and though differing in the *modus operandi*, they were all of one mind in favor of the general plan.

GERRIT SMITH was the great spirit of the Convention, and evinced his characteristic liberality to the South. You have already the list of officers. Dr. HOPKINS, President of Williams College, with his great gravity of character, gave dignity to the occasion, and his opening speech was made in excellent taste. He dwelt with great earnestness on the plan of fraternal coöperation between the North and the South, which he thought would result from the principle of compensation. ELIHU BURRITT moved the first resolution, embracing the motives and necessity of a brotherly coöperation of the people, of the whole country, for the removal of Slavery, in a way which would also extinguish the sectional estrangements which that system had created, and work well for all the parties, including the slave.

It was shown that such are our national resources that, by husbanding the national expenses with proper economy, the nation could make an ample compensation to the South for the manumission of slaves from the annual surplus of revenue without increasing the taxes of the country a single farthing. Even if we had not a single acre of public lands, if we could restrict the current expenses of the country to $60,000,000 per annum for the rest of the century, at the present tariff, the surplus revenue, from Customs alone, would yield money enough for this great work.

As it would be carried on, State by State, the nation would not be sensible of any burthen at all. As for example, if Missouri should be ready to abolish Slavery next year, the balance in the Treasury at that time would suffice for her, at the rate proposed for each slave.

If Maryland should follow Missouri at an interval of three years, the surplus revenue collected within that period, would equal the amount that she would claim, so that thus it would seldom, if ever, be necessary to borrow a dollar for carrying on this work of gradual emancipation, State by State. Taking the whole slave population, he thought $250 per head, comprising young and old, sick and infirm, lunatic and idiotic, would be regarded as a fair compensation, especially this would be only the first instalment of the pecuniary compensation which the slaveholder would receive for the manumission of his slaves.

In some States, especially Missouri and Virginia, the lands of the planter would, undoubtedly, double in value the first year after the consummation of this enterprise, from the new demand by the rapid influx of men and capital from the Free States and Europe. With this concluded the morning session.

Two or three orators, of the Garrisonian faction of Abolitionists, had pressed for an opportunity to oppose the principle of compensation, and it was voted unanimously to give them the whole afternoon for that purpose. Consequently, Mr. WATKINS, a colored man, and associate with FREDERICK DOUGLASS in the *North Star*, addressed the Convention with great power and eloquence, denouncing any remuneration to the owner of the slave, as a recognition of the right to hold property in man. He maintained that such a course was an attempt to bribe the slaveholders into repentance, and that the slaveholders themselves would derive a new exception for holding slaves in bondage. Some of his passages, it must be admitted, were exceedingly forcible and delivered with great pathos and fervor.

He was followed by a young man of Pryne, who declared at the outset of his speech that the Hon. GERRIT SMITH had been the Gamaliel under whom he had learned that slavery was beyond the pale of human law—that there was not the shadow of a right for one man to hold another in bondage, and he was pained and surprised to find that his teacher had abandoned that ground and joined this new movement, of "brotherly coöperation," with the people of the South, by buying the poor slave out of bondage, instead of bursting his fetters with the strength of a world's indignation.

The hall was filled to its utmost capacity during these speeches, and the reply of GERRIT SMITH was looked for with the utmost interest; but, as they had occupied the most of the afternoon, that reply was deferred for an evening session specially appointed for the purpose.

At an early hour the hall was crowded with an eager audience, Rev. CHARLES W. DENISON, of Buffalo, occupied a short time in giving some account of the social and moral progress made by the colored people since emancipation, in the British West Indies and Guiana, at which latter place he was United States Consul a while since. His statements were convincingly interesting and invaluable, as they disproved the charges brought against the emancipated negroes. Gerrit Smith then took the floor, and, with his broad, thinking countenance, like the moon at its full, shedding its light upon all alike, and beaming with the benignity of a heart overflowing with good will to master and slave, produced an impression which that audience will carry to their graves.

He fully admitted the great sin and wrong of their "wild and guilty fantasy that man has a right to hold property in man," but, we, of the North, were deeply implicated in the guilt of that sin, by our moral, commercial and political relationship as the South, and are bound to extend a hand of brotherly help to those whom they had contributed to involve in a system so repugnant to the moral sense of the world. It was conceded, on all hands, to be one of his best efforts, and fully endeared and defended what may appear to the North and the South to be his near position on this question.

The third and last day was occupied entirely with the discussion of the resolution relating to the amount of compensation that should be offered to the people of the South for the emancipation of their slaves. That presented by the Committee proposed that the maximum should be $250 per head, to be raised by the entire nation. Mr. SMITH thought that this was a larger amount than the people of the North could be brought to offer. He moved an amendment, proposing that the maximum should be $150, raised by the nation, to which each emancipating State should add $50 from its own treasury, making $200 in all. The discussion on this resolution occupied nearly the whole of the first session, and resulted in the adoption of the Committee's resolution, fixing the compensation at $250. A series of resolutions were adopted to further the general plan.

In order to prosecute the movement here inaugurated by the Convention, without any suspension of effort, a National Society was organized, on the spot, to be called the "National Compensation Emancipation Society," having its head quarters in New-York, and having full power to carry on such operations as should be deemed desirable to promote its objects.

The venerable and learned Professor SILLIMAN was chosen President, and Rev. Dr. MARK HOPKINS of Williamstown College, Hon. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, (Ex-Governor of Vermont,) and Hon. J. R. WILLIAMS of New-York, Vice-Presidents.

ROBERT LENOX MURRAY, of New-York City, Treasurer.

ELIHU BURRITT, Corresponding Secretary.

ROBERT SEARS, of New-York, Recording Secretary.

The appointment of these officers, and the adoption of the Constitution of the Society, closed the proceedings of the first Convention ever assembled in this country, for the express purpose of presenting some practical plan for the peaceful and equitable extinction of Slavery.

All seem to be penetrated with the conviction that a movement had been inaugurated which must win the adhesion of all who truly loved the Union of these States, and recognize in Slavery the only fire to its existence. The venerable JOHN MARTIN, of Ohio, uttered thanks to God that the proceedings of the Convention had been conducted in such a kindly and brotherly spirit toward the people of the South, praying that the efforts to be put forth by the Society just organized might tend to heal the alienations that had long arrayed one section of the country against the other, and that we might become a great and united nation, exalted by the fear of God and love of Liberty.

Then there was hearty shaking of hands by men from different parts of the country, who had met for the first time, and who felt gladdened at the thought that they helped at the launching of an enterprise which should expand in power and glory until the Summer sun above should never more rise on a tyrant or set on a slave.

"The National Compensation Emancipation Society" will commence operations immediately, and endeavor to enroll among its members thousands of good men and true, both North and South. It is hoped that ultimately a Vice President may be obtained from every State in the Union, and that eminent men of all parties and professions will unite in this work.

The first meeting of the Society will be held in this city on the second Wednesday of May next.

The people of Cleveland treated all with true Buckeye hospitality, and the press generally showed great courtesy. SYDNEY.

The Gyroscope.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed in the TIMES of the 26th inst. an article taken from the Toronto *Globe* headed, "The Gyroscope Paradox—A Canadian Solution," giving the theory of Mr. M'CARROLL, of that city, relating to this instrument.

First—He regards the cause of the suspension of the wheel upon one side of the upright to be "the resistance of the centrifugal force of the wheel to any alteration in the plane of its motion," which he conceives "to be greater than the force exerted by gravity towards making it alter that plane." According to this notion, a ball revolving in the air unsupported will not fall until its motion around its axis ceases. This position needs no further comment.

Second—To account for the horizontal motion of the arm and wheel he observes:

"When a vertical wheel is set in motion, one-half of the body is acting in opposition to the laws of gravity, and the other half falling down, so to speak, in the line of gravitation—hence the unequal discharge of forces on the axis. On one we have gravity minus velocity, and on the other we have gravity plus velocity. In so far, then, as the end on the axis is to be considered, the point of the heaviest impingement will be found on the plus side of the wheel. This being the case, the ring, which is free to obey any impulse given in its own plane, must necessarily retire before an excess of force exerted on the plus side of the axis of the wheel."

Now there are only two forces operating primarily upon the moving wheel, viz: the force of gravitation, and the communicated force producing the revolution around the axis. The force of gravitation is equal on every part of the wheel at rest or in motion. Therefore, in his statement that on one-half we have "gravity minus velocity" and on the other half "gravity plus velocity," may be reduced by leaving out the term gravity, since its effect is precisely equal on either side. His statement thus corrected stands simply that on one-half we have (upward) velocity, and on the other half (downward) velocity; but these of course being equal, exactly counterbalance each other. Hence there can be no "unequal discharge of forces" from this cause.

In June, 1856, I published in one of the daily papers of this City a solution of this problem, which has never, to my knowledge, been controverted, and which I still deem correct. The following are the main points: The cause of the more unintelligible phenomena of the instrument is the friction, produced by the motion of the wheel, at the bearings of its axis, which produces in the arm or frame which supports the wheel a tendency to turn over in the same direction with it. The effect of this tendency is to elevate obliquely the end of the arm free to move, and to depress obliquely the end resting on the upright, so that the weight of the arm and wheel is thrown upon the pivot. The gravity of the wheel is neither overcome, suspended nor counteracted, but, by the force derived from its friction upon its bearings, its pressure is thrown entirely upon the pivot, which thus becomes its point of support.

The horizontal motion of the wheel is also the result of the tendency of the arm upon which it rests to turn with it, produced by the friction at its bearings.

The axis of revolution of the arm and wheel instead of being coincident with the axis of the wheel, is changed so as to become in a line with the perpendicular support. One revolution about this perpendicular is equivalent to one revolution of the arm around the axis of the wheel. To illustrate—if one end of a thread were attached to the extremity of the arm farthest from the upright, the other end being held, the thread would be twisted once round by one revolution of the arm and wheel around the upright, in the same manner as if the arm turned once around the axis of the wheel. In short, the arm instead of being forced by the friction of the wheel to turn around with it, is forced by the same cause to turn upon its point of support, the perpendicular passing through this point becoming its axis of revolution.

G. B. WILLIAMS.

"Junkettings at Blackwell's Island."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: your remarks in relation to the increased expenses of the Board of Almshouse Governors, and also of the refusal of the Comptroller to pay for dinners consumed by the Board of County Canvassers, (amounting to $900,) has attracted my attention. And I would ask why, if Mr. PEACE refuses to pay the bill of the Board of Canvassers, how he can, with propriety, liquidate the bills of the "Governors" for their dinners?

Are our tax-paying citizens aware of the amount of money expended by these Almshouse dignitaries in feasting crowds almost *daily* at the public expense? By what authority of right, or law, is our money thus squandered?

I recollect the just and frequent expressions of indignation against the famed "Aldermanic Tea Room," which was closed by the force of public opinion. Now, Mr. Editor, the expense of that Institution must have been a mere bagatelle in comparison with the cost of these *Blackwell's Island revels*.

There are still some respectable gentlemen among the Governors. *Let them reform this*, or mayhap some good citizen will procure an "injunction" to prevent the *demoralization* of the inmates of the prisons, &c., by witnessing, in part, the effects of such carousals, and the unlawful expenditure of money belonging to a tax-ridden and robbed community.

Keep it before the people until this nuisance is abated. Yours, MERCHANT.

Slavery in Missouri.

CHARGE OF TAMPERING WITH SLAVES—OFFENDER ORDERED TO LEAVE—VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A large meeting of citizens of Captain Gentry's tithe, was held at Gallatin on the 5th inst., Hon. WM. H. JOHNSON, in the Chair—to consult on the propriety of the present residence in this county, of one JAMES HANSON, who is now engaged in practicing medicine among Southern people, and highly prejudicial to individual and popular interests.

The meeting, it is represented, was composed entirely of the very best citizens; men of elevated standing and responsibility, from every section of the county; who came, without passion or prejudice, to hear fairly and judge calmly and justly of such charges as might be submitted for their consideration.

The Chairman, in stating the objects of the meeting, remarked:

Late events had revealed the astounding and alarming fact that there are men in our midst who are engaged in secret and unlawful interference with our institutions, by tampering slaves to desert their owners, and furnishing them with passes and free papers, to enable them to escape to free States. The citizens were now called together to hear and judge of these facts; to say whether they were satisfied as to the guilt of the parties implicated, and to decide on the proper steps to be taken in the premises.

A Committee of ten citizens was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Several witnesses then came forward and made statements, establishing beyond the possibility of doubt, in the minds of every person present, that Reverend HANSON and REVEREND SHAKSPEARE have for several years been manufacturing free papers for fugitive slaves, and have thus assisted several to escape from the County; that some thirteen slaves have thus been guilty of unlawful acts, practicing with slaves, deceiving, encouraging, and aiding their escape from their owners.

The witnesses having been questioned, and no opportunity having been offered to any man who might wish to say anything in defence of the accused to do so, and no defence having been offered, the meeting decided that the testimony was sufficient to warrant resolutions condemnatory of the accused, and then adjourned to give the Committee time to report.

The citizens having reassembled, the Committee reported the following preamble, accompanied by a series of resolutions, one of which is appended:

WHEREAS, From the evidence produced before this meeting, the conclusion is forced upon us that RE

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Water-Works—Plans all Right.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As article bearing a communication from Mr. Thos. W. Field, one of the Brooklyn City Surveyors, in your paper of the 31st ult., contains several statements reflecting on the present plan of the works, which, without the simple correction they require, may mislead some of your readers, and, without attempting an answer at length, I have to ask your indulgence as to the prominent points.

The principal argument advanced by Mr. Field is, that the "saturated soil" of Long Island is so abundantly supplied with water, that there was no necessity whatever of constructing the conduit to Ridgewood Pond, and the usual theme to Parsonage Creek and that a single well in the vicinity of the Pump well would supply the 20,000,000 gallons required, and much more. It is asserted that a mile of excavation near the Pump-well can be made, which would yield 20,000,000 gallons daily.

The fallacy and folly of such assertions as these has been clearly demonstrated on several occasions during the long discussion of the Brooklyn Water Question, particularly in the elaborate paper of John B. Jeffrey, Esq., a brother City Surveyor of Mr. Field's, the argument of which he is advised to consult.

Mr. Field does not dispute, but rather confirms the theory of all the thoroughest Engineers who have examined this question since the Report of Major Douglass, that the source of supply of all the ordinary springs and streams of the Island, is the annual rain-fall. (Why he should assert that "on this part of the Island 'streams or rivulets' are never seen," we are at loss to understand, it certainly does not show much acquaintance with Long Island topography.) He will also acknowledge, without question, that if any system of supply drawn in over this part of the Island, 20 or 30 miles from a market of this supply to their section, the wells will be exhausted, the farms diminished rented, and the source of supply equally vitiated.

Mr. Sprague demonstrates, from a comparison between the drainage district of Parsonage Creek and its annual flow, and of the drainage district of Jamaica Creek and its annual flow, that the available supply which is drawn from each square mile is, in the first case, 344,618 gallons per day, and in the second case, 322,230 gallons per day, and that, if we assume the largest rates, it would take 90 wells, each having a drainage area of 4.5 square miles, to supply 20,000,000 gallons daily. Each well would require pumping machinery to work it, and a conduit or canal connecting, grouping them all in one general system, would also be needed, vastly more cumbrous and expensive than the simple line of work now being constructed, which takes the water at those points where nature, aided by art, has formed its appropriate outlets, and regulated its daily discharge.

The very largest amount of supply which can be reasonably calculated per square mile, from any district of the Island, by any combination of means, will not exceed 600,000 gallons per day, and Mr. Field or any other man is challenged to prove the contrary. He states that the contractors on Section 2, of the Aqueduct, in their deep cut of some 20 to 25 feet, are now pumping a large quantity of spring water, though not by any means proportionate to the amount stated by Mr. Field. But granting that a mile of similar excavation would yield 20,000,000 gallons per day, they are only drawing down the accumulation of many years supply in the heavy beds, and if their drain is continued long enough, would demonstrate the folly of such a project to the whole district between them and the ridge. It cannot be palatable to every chemist, even that the distinction between the present line of works and the ridge, is the area of rain supply, and that any system which actually drawn more than this supply, is a positive injury to the country.

The charge of "alleged ignorance" made against engineers who have at various times examined this plan of supply, is more easily made than proved. The twelve miles of line embraced in the present plan, mentioned by Messrs. McAlpine, Maass, Sutton, Bennett, Werman and McRaven, was the result of a most careful study of the country and its peculiarities, and a work of this length was absolutely needed to obtain a positive supply of 20,000,000 gallons, as Nature herself furnished it, without involving an expensive pump-well for the engines, and an enormously expensive line of aqueduct on grades below side-level.

The difficulties connected with the construction of Section 2, largely magnified by your correspondent, were fully foreseen and decided by the location of the Spring Creek route. The change of location into this deep cut has involved expense and difficulties in construction, but they can be readily and successfully overcome. The engineers of the Dry Dock and Concrete Constructions of our Navy Yard, by one of whom the present contract specifications were prepared, could not be ignorant either of the character of the subsoil or of the proper method of meeting it, and the present Chief Engineer and Commissioners of the Water Works declare emphatically that "there is neither impossibility nor serious difficulty in constructing a canal, nor in delivering to the City the maximum daily supply of 20,000,000 gallons *by that means*, without pumping power at the easterly termination of the works."

If your correspondent will do himself the justice to examine this subject before making a second public personal exposition, he will find in the paper referred to an abundant refutation of his crude and impossible theory of supply, and the public itself, we trust, need no assurance that the engineers whose concentrated experience is developed in the present work, with those under whom it is being constructed, were fully acquainted with the topography of the Island, and are fully competent to carry out plans which have been carefully devised.

The description given by your correspondent of the "restless flow" of the springs on section 2, which "terrify the contractors by their ravages," and push aside sections of the aqueduct 50 feet in length, cannot have been written by a person actually conversant with the facts of the case, and are drawn largely from a prurient imagination as to their "ravages" and daily amount of flow. The description is grossly incorrect, particularly from an official personage who ought to have at least the faculty of correct observation.

The only object of the Commissioners is to substitute a covered aqueduct for a canal on the extended line, and their object is highly commendable.

A CITIZEN OF BROOKLYN.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 1.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States District Court was opened this morning. The formal business of the Court was disposed of and the Court adjourned until next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

Forsyth vs. Rathbone.—General decree dismissing complaint without costs, unless the parties desire the insertion of special directions, in which case a draft must be prepared and submitted for settlement.

Before Judge Peabody.

Wm. Byrnes vs. Mary J. Byrnes.—Ordered judgment of divorce pursuant to report of referee.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Sept. 1.

Before Justice Osborne and Flanigan.

The officers found great difficulty in keeping back the large crowd of outsiders within the bar, most of whom should have been excluded entirely. Every case in a while the examination of witnesses would be interrupted by some officer crying out, "Keep back, there!" Within the inner bar, where counsel only are permitted to remain, during the sessions of the Court, seats are provided for them, but whenever anything interesting is going forward they are all on their feet, and have frequently to be told to take their seats. Lawyers generally seem to think that seats were made for them to talk, and they keep up a constant jabbering during court hours, and it often becomes necessary for the Judges to call them to order.

John Brown, Thomas Murphy, Peter Hall and Charles Brown, were arraigned on a charge of stealing a gold watch worth $60, from Frank Fleet, No. 285 Bowery-street, Aug. 31. Murphy and Jacob Brown were found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. The others were acquitted. The acquitted prisoners crowed well pleased with their acquittal, and laughed as if it was a good joke, as they went into the prisoner with an officer.

Joseph Lepent, a negro, was brought to the bar upon two complaints—one entered by Clark Levin, charging him with assault and battery upon him at No. 11 Worth-street, Aug. 29, and the other by Elvira Wood, of No. 18 Thomas-street, for the same offence, committed Aug. 27, the prisoner having struck her with a chair. He was found guilty in both instances, sentenced to the Penitentiary for the full term of six months for the attack on Clara, and sentence suspended in the other case.

Patrick Burke testified that Bryan White and Jacob Murray stole a pair of window shades, value 75 cents, from No. 404 Mott-street, Aug. 26. They were both found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months each.

William Saunders and William Boyles, both boys, belonging the latter of hospitality and morality in a dignified manner. William Millard, employed on board the schooner Mazelle Moore, went to the theatre and other places with the prisoners on the night of Aug. 28, and invited them to go and sleep with him on board the schooner. They readily consented, and during the night repaid him for his kindness by running off with his watch, value $8. They were convicted of the larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary for three months each.

John Hennessy and Joseph McGuire were next brought to the bar. Rooney Day, a hand on board the ship Cove Gold, lying at a wharf on the East River, saw these two men skulking about the quarter of the vessel which was moored alongside of the dock, Aug. 31, with a view of robbing it. They finally, when they thought the coast was clear, commenced to pass the rope ashore, when Day, who was looking at them, and he procured an officer and had them arrested. *Judge Osborne*—(To the prisoners)—What have you got to say to this charge? *Prisoner*—I just came on the dock to do some business, and the first I knew the officer arrested me. *Judge Osborne*—Oh! This young man swears he saw you both on the dock stripping off the copper. *Prisoner*—He didn't see me. *Judge Osborne*—(To Judge Flanigan)—Well, what shall we do with these chaps? There is no doubt (to the prisoners) that you follow stealing for a living. We find you both guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 4 months each.

Michael Gillon had beaten his wife Rosanna, Aug. 29. *Judge Osborne*—How often does he beat you? *Witness*—When he gets high he beats me—not at any other time. *Judge Osborne*—How often does he get high? *Witness*—When he drinks hard through the week. *Judge Osborne*—Then he beats you steady, eh? (To the prisoner) what have you got to say? Michael was penitent. *Judge Osborne*—Well, your wife says you're very good when you are sober. It's only once in a while that we get a chance to punish you men who beat your wives. We need teach those men and women that when complaints of this kind are entered, the offenders must be punished. The time of the Judges can't be taken up with complaints that are never prosecuted. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the penitentiary for a month.

John Wolf and John Emery, boys, followed Christian Meisenholden through the streets, and threw brick-bats at him, hitting him in the head, August 19, and demanded money of him. They were found guilty, and fined $10 each.

Jane Brown, a negro woman, attempted to steal two muslin dresses, value $8, Aug. 28. She was found secreted in a closet with the clothes. The Judge knew her well, she was an old offender, and was sent to the penitentiary for three months.

Elizabeth Parker also had stolen $4 50 worth of wearing apparel, from Matilda Clarke, No. 48 Baxter-street. *Judge Osborne*—How came you to take these things, Elizabeth? *Prisoner*—(In tears)—I don't recollect anything about it. *Judge Osborne*—Well, you can go this time. There isn't sufficient evidence to convict you.

Cornelius Drummond had beaten his wife Mary, she begged the Court to let him off. Counsel for the prisoner joined his entreaties to hers. *Judge Osborne*—(To Irish Reporter)—I believe you Irish all think alike, that life no harm for you to beat his wife. Do you beat your wife? *Reporter*—No. *Judge Osborne*—Well, you justify others in doing so—it's just as bad. The prisoner was discharged.

"There is going to be another fight between the Irish and Dutch," said Judge Osborne, as John Chatney, (a German, with a cloud of German witnesses at his back) came up to testify that Michael Duffy, (an Irishman, with a cloud of Irish witnesses at his back) had violently assaulted him, and blacked his eye. The complainant worked under a boss, some of whose property he testified the prisoner attempted to carry off. He said the prisoner, in the first place, "licked mine boss tree times in de face, and he fall down," and afterwards beat the complainant in the same way. *Prisoner*—Judge and Jury, that ain't true. The Dutch witnesses swore strongly against the prisoner, and the Irish witnesses were positive in his favor. *Counsel*—Who struck first? *Irish Witness*—Dutchman did. *Counsel*—(to the Court)—He is poor, and has a wife and young child dependent upon him for support. *Judge Osborne*—We find him guilty, and fine him $5. If he can afford to pay a lawyer, he can afford to pay the fine.

Officer William Young, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, complained of Margaret Trainer, whom he found exposing her person, and in indecent proximity to a man lying in the gutter, in Sixteenth-street, Aug. 29. *Judge Osborne*—The dirty devil. The officer arrested her, and took her to the Station-house. *Judge Osborne*—What do you say for yourself? *Prisoner*—A man threw me into the gutter. *Judge Osborne*—Why, the meanest prostitute on the Five Points would not be guilty of what you are brought up here for. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months.

John Doget, of the Fifth Precinct Police, charged John Brainard with an assault and battery, committed upon him Aug. 29. *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty of this assault and battery upon the officer, and suspend sentence at his request, but if you're ever caught here again you'll be punished.

Patrick Connor got in a crowd of Germans, Aug. 29, opposite the Turners' Hall, corner of Caryatte and Delancey streets, and stole a silver watch worth $15 from one of them. The complainant felt his hand in his pocket and turned around and caught him. The prisoner let the watch drop. Officer Bumstead, of the Tenth District Police arrested him. Counsel went on to examine witnesses. *Judge Osborne*—There's no use in spinning out time in such a clear case as this.—It's no music to this man to lose his watch. (To the prisoner.) We find you guilty of this larceny and send you to the Penitentiary for 4 months. A notorious thief. *Counsel*—He says he works for his living. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, I know him as well as I do you. He's always on the corner of Christie and Delancey-streets. That's one of the worst corners in New-York.

Patrick Turner assaulted and beat Officer John Dean, of the Sixth Ward Police, Aug. 27. *Judge Osborne*—What did you do it for? *Prisoner*—I was a little high, Judge. *Judge Osborne*—High, eh! Well, you had better learn to drink lager beer and speak Dutch, and then you won't get into these little scrapes. Let whiskey alone. We find you guilty and fine you $10.

Walter Lee and Hugh Kelly, arrested by Officer Cornelius D. Wynkoop, of the First Precinct Police, on a charge of stealing 60 cents worth of liquor, were found guilty, and sentence suspended.

Timothy Cronan committed an assault upon Officer John Wilson, of the Fourth Ward Police, Aug. 29. John Barleycorn put him up to it. *Judge Osborne*—He's all set up with rum now. If he is not locked up he get the rum out of him he'll die. I tell you if officers can't be protected there is no use in having them. We sentence you (to the prisoner) to two months in the Penitentiary. When you come out I hope it will be a lesson to you.

William Hogan, a boy, pleaded guilty to stealing a barrel from Chauncey Ellis. *Judge Osborne*—Well, it's a trifling matter—stealing a barrel. If you're ever brought here again we'll send you to the House of Refuge. We suspend sentence.

Jack Robinson, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a plank. Jack wanted to go home. *Judge Osborne*—You want to get a home do you? We'll get a good one for you. We find you guilty and send you to the House of Refuge.

Francis Tiernay and Bryan Meehan, both boys, threw stones at Solomon Solomon, Aug. 29. *Judge Osborne*—They've got a bad look. They hang around the Battery there all the time to plunder. The boys said they were fighting together, and Solomon came up and took hold of them, and that was the reason they threw stones at him. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

Charles Waterman acknowledged that he knocked Maria Stockhoff down in the street, and sentence was suspended till Thursday.

James Gardiner was a conductor on one of the Sixth Avenue cars. Thomas Sheridan appeared on the witness stand with his head patched up, and swore that Gardiner assaulted him without provocation, Aug. 28, while he was riding in the car and behaving himself in an orderly manner. Another witness for the prosecution swore much the same way, but differed with him upon a material point. "You ought to have compared notes before you came here," said Judge Osborne. Witnesses for the defence testified that the complainant entered the car drunk, stood by the driver on the platform and seized his reins, acted in a very disorderly manner, cursed and swore, and was for fighting with somebody until the passengers at length expelled him from the car, and one of them struck him in so doing; that the conductor did not strike him. "You can go," said Judge Osborne to the prisoner. "I wonder that these conductors have so much patience as they have with these drunken Dutchmen."

William Imbers was a barkeeper. Emily Russell and another woman entered his drinking place, Aug. 26, drunk, and had words with him about some tickets behind the bar, when he ordered her out. She would not go and he tried to put her out, and in so doing beat her severely. She preferred a charge of assault and battery against him. The complaint was dismissed.

Catherine Schaff was fined $5 for striking Mary Ulick, Aug. 18. Counsel said she was poor. *Judge Osborne*—Oh! *How does she pay you?* *Counsel*—I do not receive anything. *Judge Osborne*—On charity, eh? We have one charity lawyer around here; I didn't know there was another.

A number of unimportant assault and battery cases were here dismissed, the complainants failing to appear.

Eugene Keefe and Dennis McKeon had some dispute upon a scaffolding where they were both at work, in Water-street, about a hammer, when the former seized a trowel and struck McKeon on the head several times, injuring him severely, and tried to strike him with the hammer. *Counsel*—Why you're both of you.—I don't mean that you belong to that fraternity.—Not you are both by trade masons? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. The prisoner was fined $10. *Judge Osborne*—A hammer is a dangerous thing to strike a man on the crown of the head with. I should not like it on my head I tell you.

Officers James Sneder, Richard Lush and James K. Fuller, of the Sixth Ward Police, attempted to quell a disturbance in the Five Points, Aug. 30. Two men were arrested who were drunk and disorderly, and they were proceeding to the Station House, when a large crowd of the friends of the prisoners came on with them and attempted a rescue. The officers were too much for them, however, and arrested Mary Maddox, Bridget Ryan and Patrick Ryan, and conveyed them to the Station House. These prisoners were tried, and convicted to pay a fine of $10. They had no money, and were committed in default of payment.

Matthew Edd committed an assault and battery upon Augustus Richards, Aug. 28. One witness for the defence testifying that he was entirely to blame, said the complainant (a German) used bad language. *Judge Osborne*—Was it in English or in German? *Witness*—It was in German. *Judge Osborne*—Do you understand German? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborne*—How do you know it was bad language, then? *Witness*—He used such words as Irish blacker—Irish leather. *Judge Osborne*—That's very good German. We find the prisoner guilty, and suspend sentence till Saturday.

Manuelle Manis, a Portuguese Negro, was arraigned on a charge of committing an assault and battery on John E. Manuel, Aug. 18. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what did he do to you? *Witness*—About six months ago.—*Judge Osborne*—Oh, this assault was on the 18th of August. Don't go back to six months ago. The witness said the prisoner had a cart-rung—a stick about an inch round or his wrist. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, we all know what a cart-rung is. We've seen one or two. The witness swore that the prisoner struck him. They both had weapons, one a knife and one a stick, which they threw away, and then went in for a free fight, in which the complainant flagged the prisoner. Judge Osborne thought that was satisfaction enough for him, and discharged the prisoner.

Joseph Walport was charged with assaulting a lad by name Herman Dundrick, Aug. 24, hitting him in the eye and knocking him down. For the defence it was proven that the boy struck Walport with a tin kettle, and called him a Dutch son of a b—. The complaint was dismissed.

FIRE IN A GROCERY STORE—ARREST OF THE PROPRIETOR ON SUSPICION OF ARSON—AN INTERESTING CASE.

Before Justice Davison.

On the morning of the 30th July last, at about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the grocery and liquor store of James H. Magee, situated at No. 205 Ninth-avenue, corner of Forty-fourth-street. The fire destroyed pretty much the entire contents of the store, and extended up the front of the building to the upper floors, endangering the lives of the occupants, some of whom were nearly suffocated before extricated from the windows. Mr. Magee, as appears by the evidence, had only opened his store about a month or six weeks; he had an insurance on his stock and fixtures to the amount of $2,000, and $500 on his household effects. It is also shown by the evidence, that Magee did not have over $500 of stock and fixtures on the premises at the time of the fire, and that his business did not pay. He expressed himself determined to sell out, as he was not making enough to pay his rent. He said "that he was too much of a Yankee to be kept there," and that the Ninth-avenue was not shang enough to keep him."

Magee was seen to come from his store at about 1½ o'clock on the morning of the fire, and walk up to the corner and look up and down Forty-fourth-street and all around. He was dressed in dark clothes.

A witness testified that on breaking open the store door he saw boxes piled together and some liquid burning on the floor which made a dark smoke; the fire spread with great rapidity from this spot. Another witness testified that Magee told him "that his sales were not averaging over $4 per day, and that if any damned fool would buy him out he would not be long there."

Several witnesses testified to being in the store almost every day, and that the stock was so low that when they asked for goods he had not got them. On the Sunday of the fire, Magee in answer to a customer who wanted some rum, said "he had not a drop."

A witness also testified that on the day previous to the fire, while looking for some crushed sugar, he took off the covers from all the barrels, and he did not see over twenty-five pounds of crushed sugar, and the same amount of brown sugar, also about one-third of a barrel of flour; the rest of the barrels were empty. He did not see any green coffee, nor teas, nor chests of tea, yet, in the face of all this, Magee makes out proofs of loss, and charges the insurance companys with $1,907 as the amount of stock, &c., destroyed by the fire.

In his proofs of loss he charges for articles that he stated to his customers (on the day previous to the fire) he had not got.

Justice Davison issued his warrant for Magee's arrest, and yesterday Officer Wilson, of the Twenty-Second Precinct, took the accused into custody, and conveyed him before the Magistrate, who committed him to await an examination.

The National Capitol.

THE EXTENSION—PROGRESS AND BEAUTY OF THE WORK.

From the Washington Star.

A large number of iron plinths for the heavy columns of the new dome have lately arrived from the iron works of the contractors, and are being put up. The pilasters and columns will immediately follow on the setting of the plinths. The interior cornice of the new dome is being put up under the superintendence of Mr. Fowler, of the firm of Baxter & Co.

In the new House hall the clink of the busy hammer and the usual industrial sounds attendant on the prosecution of a vast work are constantly heard. The doors for the galleries of the hall are being made, and are of beautiful design and finish; they are veneered with bird's-eye maple, and are further finished by exquisitely designed brass ornamental mouldings, representing national fruits, flowers, &c.

Of these doors surrounding the galleries of the two halls there are to be twenty-four, twelve of which are nearly done, and are being ornamented with variously designed mouldings and wreaths. The mouldings are all being done in the brass foundry attached to the premises by the best artists. The floor of the new hall is being rapidly finished. The gallery fronts are all done except the painting. The Speaker's retiring-room—which will be, when finished, the most beautiful room in the whole building—is constructed entirely of iron. The pilasters are now being set, and the bricklayers are backing up as fast as they are placed in position.

The mechanical executitude which is required in fitting together the various parts of the iron finishing is far beyond that of any other branch of the work. The ornamental sash lights in the ceiling of the new hall will be a sight to inspire the admiration of the most indifferent observer. The beautiful designs in colored glass, representing in each light the arms of one of the States of the Union, are soon to be set, and will not fail to create astonishment and delight. All the rooms surrounding the hall of the House are being pushed forward towards completion with commendable dispatch. The painting, plastering, frescoing, and all the various branches of the interior work are in a state of advancement.

The stairways of either building are going up, and growing interest and beauty as they advance. They are to be of marble, either native or Italian, throughout. The stairway in the new Senate, when completed, will challenge the admiration of the world. Not a point from base to apex but what will be so nicely fitted together that it will seem as if hewn out of solid rock; and so highly polished as to serve for a mirror to reflect back the figure of the spectator.

The foundations of the portices and colonnades are nearly finished at both wings. The connecting corridors are going up with uninterrupted success. It is worthy of remark that the capitals and pilasters throughout will be ornamented with designs representative of American products, such as corn, tobacco, cotton, wheat, palmetto, &c.

In the statuary department the work goes bravely on. The large piece nearly finished by Gagnardi, representing "America," is worth a visit; and, near by, in the same room, the "Indian Mother" is nearly completed by the same artist. In an adjoining room the "Woodman," from a new design by Crawford, is just begun. This piece represents the pioneer American in the act of felling an enormous tree, while at its foot a poisonous snake, with uplifted head and fangs distended, watches with devilish hate the sturdy forester who has disturbed its domicile. The woodman coils on unaware of the lurking danger. The piece is life size, and designed with graphic skill, and is to be executed by Señor Batti, an Italian sculptor. "The Young Hunter" is the name of another new piece from the same designer, and just commenced by Señor Batti.

A large sewer to drain the entire building leading from the centre of the old Capitol is being constructed; it is some thousand feet in length, one hundred feet of which is now completed. It will discharge into the canal at the foot of First-street. The work is being superintended by Mr. Zebediah Jones, and will be completed entirely by the first of October next.

The construction of the dome will occupy not less than six years in building, and when completed will be an achievement in iron architecture second to none of the kind in the world.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets, Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857—4 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at old rates. Pearls, $7 25@$7 31¼; Pots $6 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Privately the business is restricted, prices are unchanged. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12½c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@12¾c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@12c.; Native Ceylon, 12½c. ⅌ lb. Sales were made, by auction, to day, of 5,935 bags Rio at $11@$12, average, $11 19, ⅌ 100 lbs. Mr. Wm. Scott, broker, sums up the week's business thus: "At the auction sale of Rio, 26th ult., when 4,960 bags were offered, 3,865 bags found buyers at 10¾c.@12½c., to average 11½c. ⅌ lb., showing a falling off on the better grades of ¼c., as compared with previous asking rates. Ordinary kinds brought full prices. 2,300 bags, half cargo, per *Zenobia*, and 1,000 bags per *Hurricane Bird*, have been taken on speculation, on the basis of the above sale. The market closes inactively. A sale of 1,500 bags St. Domingo has been made for export, at 11½c., cash." Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 118,564 pkgs.—including of Rio, 91,380 bags; of Java, mats, 10,840; of Java, Government bags, 575—11,415 pkgs; of Ceylon, 300 bags; of Maracaibo, 13,278 bags; of Laguayra, 275 bags; of St. Domingo, 500 bags; of other descriptions, 491 bags. Total stock of Coffee in first hands, Sept. 1, 1856, 85,671 pkgs.

COTTON—The demand is limited; prices, however, are well supported. Middling Uplands at 15½c.@15¾c.; do. Gulf, 16c.@16¼c.; and other grades at proportionate prices ⅌ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and in demand at full rates. Mackerel and Herring are lightly dealt in, at unchanged figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is dull and heavy, with sales reported since our last of only about 4,200 bbls, in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range,

Ordinary State	$5 75@$5 87
Straight State	5 85@ 5 95
Extra State	6 15@ 6 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 75@ 5 95
Superfine Ohio	5 90@ 6 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 20@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 65
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 00@ 9 25

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales, 350 bbls ordinary superfine to choice extra, in lots, at from $5 85@$5 95 ⅌ bbl. Southern sells in very moderate demand, at drooping prices; the transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,200 bbls, good mixed to choice extra, at $5 85@$6 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is salable, and worth $4 25@$4 50 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 mdgoe'd for brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter commands $19 ⅌ ton.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered, while being less actively sought after, at declining rates. Sales: 35,000 bushels, including ordinary to prime white Southern at $1 32@$1 40; red do. at $1 25, and mixed Southern at $1 20@$1 30 ⅌ bush. Rye is inactive and nominal at $1. Barley is unchanged. Oats are more sought after and sells up to 50 lbs. at 81c. for Western; 83c. @84c. for State; 84c. @86c. for Jersey; 86c. @ 88c. for Canadian; 80c. @80c. for Pennsylvania; 84c. @86c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn is still less active at lower and unsettled prices. Sales: 84,000 bush. at 83c. @85c., chiefly at 83c. @84c. for mixed Western, and 85c. @86c. for yellow Southern, ⅌ bush.

HOPS—The last number of the Cooperstown Journal says, that the weather has been more favorable for the past week, and the hop is now fast ripening. The growth of leaves is unusually light this year, and there can be no excuse for not picking clean.

HAY—Sales 600 bales River at 65c. @75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES, LEATHER, &c.—Messrs. Weeks, & Wetmore review the month's business in Hides and Leather, as well as in Boots and Shoes, thus:

HIDES.

Unexpected stagnation in the Leather Market at the commencement of the month, combined with great stringency in monetary affairs and heavy commercial failures, have had a depressing effect on the business in and prices of Hides. Simultaneous reports from Europe, and South America, of continued high prices and large sales, induced the principal holders here to maintain a position of firmness for the better grades. Several purchases of Dry Hides made for exportation to Europe, and the knowledge of large orders for further shipment thither, at a small concession below asking prices, has strengthened a belief in the reality of existing high rates. The Boot and Shoe business seems to be recovering, and Leather has again become active. A healthy trade may soon be expected, as the wants of tanners during next month will become general. However, the stock of Hides is quite large, and the money panic has only partially subsided, which still causes a feeling of uncertainty among operators. Great India Hides bid fair to become scarcer; the war will probably interfere with their transmission of supplies from the interior. A successful landing of 500 Texas hides was effected at the quiet village of Greenport, L. I., for the alleged purpose of evading the quarantine of our harbor. The consternation thereby created among the agriculturists of that rural locality has thus far been the only reminder of a bygone yellow fever season.

LEATHER.

New-York—The market promises slowly to recover its buoyancy. At the close of the month the demand from manufacturers has been good, and the prevailing low rates again invited attention to speculation in the article. Stock quite moderate.

Boston—Market steady. Inquiry good for all descriptions of sole leather. Upper leather rather more quiet.

Philadelphia—Prime Hemlock rather scarce, and wanted. Oak in fair supply, and selling at remunerative prices. Upper leather scarce.

Baltimore—The demand for all descriptions has become more active, and a moderate business is doing in both Oak and Hemlock.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boston—A large trade has been done, chiefly in heavy goods. The current sales are about equal to those of last year. Stock limited. Prices firm, and tend upward. Comparatively few goods are being manufactured. Western trade active.

New-York—Extensive sales have been made at full prices. The principal demand has been from the Southern States. The result of this year's business, however, has been far from encouraging to the manufacturer.

Philadelphia—Business quite active, with general good feeling among buyers and sellers. Transactions fully equal to former years. Stock full and well assorted.

HOPS—Are in limited request and are heavy at 5¼c. @11c. for last year's crop. ⅌ lb. Two bales of new Hops, the first this season, came to hand yesterday, from Vermont.

IRON—There were a few small lots of Scotch Pig sold at $20@$20 50, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LEAD—The market is quiet; prices are somewhat nominal.

LIME—Rockland: 75c. for common and $1 20 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 50c. @56c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c. @46c.; Clayed Cuba, 36c. @40c., ⅌ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Sept. 1:

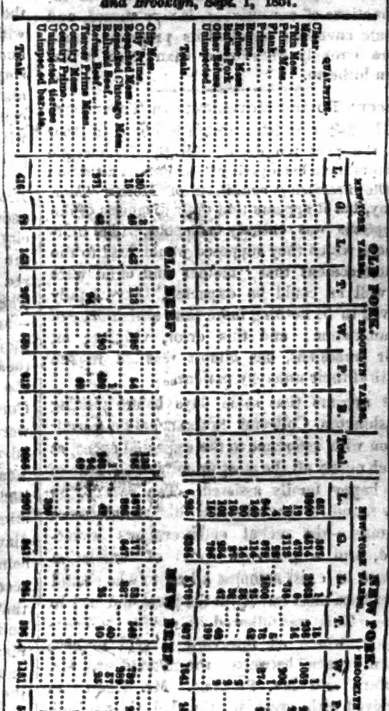
	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.
Cuba	9,817	—	14,398	14,200
New-Orleans	—	710	—	643
Porto Rico	4,169	—	4,414	—
Total	13,986	710	18,707	14,641

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in light supply, and is needed—including common at $1 25 ⅌ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar is less abundant, and is held with firmness, but is inactive. Crude Turpentine is scarce, and worth $4 ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits do. sells slowly and irregularly at 41c. @41½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are moderately inquired for at steady prices. Oil'ee is quiet, yet quoted unchanged in value. Linseed is in demand, and is worth 80c. @83c. ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil is inactive at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and lower. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $25 60@$25 70 for Mess, and $21 50@ $21 60 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Stock of Pork in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 23,640 bbls., Sept. 1, 1857, against 34,407 bbls. Aug. 1, 1857, and 54,041 bbls. Sept. 1, 1856. Cut Meats are still very scarce and quiet, at 12c. for Hams, and 12c. @12¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Western Smoked Bacon 14c. @15c. ⅌ lb. Lard is sparingly inquired for easier prices. The transactions since our last reach about 150 barrels and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 15¾c. @16c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet, yet firm. The transactions since our last consist of 145 bbls., at $17 @$18 for repacked Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef at $30@$31 ⅌ tc. Stock of Beef in the packing yards, 9,021 tcs. and bbls., Sept. 1, 1857, against 18,027 tcs. and bbls. Aug. 1, 1857, and 24,953 tcs. and bbls. Sept. 1, 1856. Beef Hams, $23 50@$24 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c @20c. for Ohio, 17c. @22c. for common to very good State, and 23c. @ 25c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 8½c. @9½c. ⅌ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1857.



NOTE—The abbreviations L., C., Ly., T., W., F., S. are used as heads of the columns of the Packing Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis, C.—Colby's, Ly.—H. G. Lansing's, T.—Thompson's, W.—Wood's, F.—Parker's, S.—Sutton's.

RICE—Continues in limited request and heavy at $4 15@$4 50 for common to prime, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in first hands, to-day, estimated at 1,000 tcs.

SUGARS—Are heavy and somewhat unsettled, though large holders evince no eagerness to sell at reduced prices. Sales since our last 400 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c. @9¼c., mainly within the range, ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are depressed and cheaper. Southern varieties are now quoted thus: Loaf, 11¼c.; Crushed, 12¼c.; Ground, 11¼c.; Circle A, Crushed, 12¼c. ⅌ lb.

STOCK OF SUGARS IN NEW-YORK SEPT. 1.

	Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.	Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.
Cuba	27,319	...	10,531	31,511	...	32,003
Manila	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	...	...
Manila	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	5,100	...
New-Orleans	1,[illegible]	...	...	12,[illegible]	...	...
Porto Rico	14,[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	...	...
Brazil	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	...	...
St. Croix	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	...	...
Texas	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	...	...
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TALLOW—about 6,000 lbs. prime were taken at quotation prices.

TEAS—Are quiet and prices are barely supported. The Washington Union states that "The quantity of tea imported into Great Britain during the first six months of the current year was 29,[illegible] lbs., against 28,[illegible] lbs. during the corresponding six months of 1856, and 28,[illegible] lbs. the same period of 1855. This is a falling off of 5,417,[illegible] lbs. in 1856, and 5,[illegible] lbs. in 1855. The existing difficulties between Great Britain and China have thus already been felt in this important branch of trade."

TOBACCO—The demand is tame, but prices rule firm. We annex a statement of the movements in domestic at the Inspection Warehouse during August:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock, 1st Aug., 1857	6,[illegible]	549	—	6,[illegible]
Received since	703	89	—	687
Totals	7,171	551	—	7,[illegible]
Delivered since	460	191	190	[illegible]
Stock, 1st Sept. 1857	6,[illegible]	446	—	6,[illegible]
Stock, same time, 1856	6,[illegible]	381	6	6,[illegible]

The sales of domestic since Friday include only 48 hhds, Kentucky, at 17c. @20c., and 60 cases Seedleaf, at 15c. @26c. ⅌ lb.

Mr. M. Rawn, broker, reports increased caution on the part of buyers of foreign tobacco, on account of the derangement in monetary affairs, and the fact that all sorts of Spanish are higher than the trade is willing to pay. The bulk of the sales of Havana during the month were new crop assorted, at prices ranging at 45c. @55c.; old fillers are nearly all sold, new crop fillers being 30c. @35c. The inquiry for Cuba is less pressing. Mr. Rawn thinks that this sort has lost its prestige in this market; the price is too high for the quality of the article; the tare of 16 lbs. is insufficient, the actual tare being found, in many instances, to range from 16 to 22 lbs.; and Havana Yara is preferred in its place. The arrival of nearly 300 bales new crop Yara induced holders to realize at a concession in price; the sales were made at 35c. @37½c. The business in foreign tobacco during the month, is as follows:

STOCK OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

	Havana. bales.	Cuba. bales.	Tara. bales.	Cheroots. bales.
Stock Aug. 1, 1857	3,861	3,681	500	190
Received since	631	—	782	—
Totals	4,492

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Nine Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

[illegible] communications will receive no attention. All communications, to gain insertion, must be approved by the Editor of the DAILY TIMES, not, for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made. We cannot undertake to return communications that may be not for publication; consequently, communications, if not used, will be thrown into the waste basket. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The money panic, which was last week kept within the precincts of Wall-street, yesterday assumed the more threatening phase of a Bank run. The Bank of the Mechanics' Association opened its doors at an early hour, or rather shut up the inside shop, while the door on Wall-street took the form of a large gathering of dealers, bill-holders and news-mongers. The concern failed to bring discredited at the Clearing House. It had previously been valued at about $70,000, and the affair is now undergoing a police examination. The bill-holders are secured at Albany by the usual pledge of New-York State Stocks. The event gave rise to a great number of rumors about other Banks, from the Bank of Commerce, with its ten millions capital and new marble building opposite the Post-Office, in Nassau-street, down to the Citizens', with $400,000 capital, and its humble shop on the corner of Canal Street and the Bowery. Our reporters found no one running, in the sense spoken of, at any point. The Citizens', Nassau, Ocean, &c., stood calm, and the chief concern at the Commerce, Metropolitan and American Exchange appeared to be felt by the merchants or their confidentials, to effect a small discount. There was an unusual stir through Wall Street, and a good many anxious faces in the crowd that thronged the sidewalk. Messrs. Baron & Co., the Bullion Brokers, stopped payment, and several important mercantile failures were announced. But beyond the embarrassments Association of Mechanics, no Bank bursted, and the impression appeared to be at the close of the day, that no further trouble of this gravitating nature is to be apprehended.

A number of leading men connected with the railroad interest of the United States met, yesterday, at the rooms of the American Institute, Broadway, and concocted a memorial which is likely to prove most interesting, naturally to parties strictly connected with railways, but to the public generally. Little was done yesterday beyond organizing the meeting (which resolved itself into a permanent association) and appointing a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. To-day, the proceedings will be of practical importance.

Capt. Hudson's official account of the rupture of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable on board the *Niagara* (published in full in another column) states that the person in charge of the cable at the moment of the accident was Mr. Bennet, the Company's engineer. Mr. Bennet, it will be remembered, signed a statement to the effect that no blame attached to any one on board the vessel. On the way to Plymouth the *Agamemnon*, *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* had a trial of speed. The *Agamemnon* has had the reputation of being the fastest war vessel in the British Navy. The *Niagara* left her very far in the rear. The test showed excellent sailing qualities in the *Niagara*.

A Pro-Slavery mob in Atchison, Kansas, on Saturday, prevented Gen. Lane from making a speech. The General halted at a distance of a mile and a half from the town, when, hearing of the hostile demonstration, he beat a retreat and the speech fell through. The mob held possession of the place until all danger of the General's arrival had passed, and then dispersed, but not until some alarm had been created by the attitude of the rioters.

Accounts from Liberia announce that the colonists were suffering severely from want of food. The failure of the rice crop and the lack of industry on the part of the emigrants from the United States, seem to have produced a sorry state of affairs in the Colony.

The schooner *Neomar* has arrived at New-Orleans, bringing intelligence that a revolution has broken out in Tuxtan, and that nearly the whole State is in arms. The revolutionary party is composed of the Radicals, and is stated to be everywhere successful.

The Vermont State Election took place yesterday, and resulted, of course, in the triumph of the Republicans. Scattering returns from about twenty towns show a light vote and large Republican majorities. Out of 92 Representatives known to be elected, there is but one Democrat.

The argument on the return to the writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Cunningham was heard yesterday before Judge Peabody in the Supreme Court Circuit room. District Attorney Hall appeared for the people and argued that it was neither right nor discreet for the proceedings of the Court of Sessions to be reviewed by that Judge, reminding him that in this instance he merely acted as a Supreme Court Commissioner, and asking a dismissal of the writ. Mr. Smith replied in behalf of Mrs. Cunningham, and animadverted on Recorder Smith, whom he considered unfit to decide justly on the question of bail, as he had appeared against her in her other troubles, both as counsel and witness. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the published statement that Mrs. Cunningham had murdered her first husband, which he denounced as utterly without foundation. He alluded also to other matters of her private life, the mention of which so affected Mrs. C. that she buried her face in her handkerchief and sobbed violently. The Judge reserved his decision on the notice to dismiss, and then adjourned to 1 o'clock to-day, when argument will be had on the traverse and return.

Workmen have been engaged some weeks past, on the portion of the Central Park lying between Fifth and Sixth-avenues, and 71st and 65th-street. To the unpracticed eye little has hitherto been effected; such, however, is not the case, for the Commissioners have engaged all the workmen and laborers required for the initiation of the work, and these have been constantly occupied in carting away stones and boulders to the outside boundary of the intended Park, for the purpose of building a wall inclosing the grounds. A large amount of ditching and draining has also been effected. The work appears to be popular among the laboring population, for the Commissioners have caused placards to be printed, stating that no more workmen are now required.

The Germans continued their Festival yesterday, in Conrad's Park, Yorkville, when the exercises of the older Turners and the prize fencing were the principal attractions. There was not so immense an assemblage as on Monday, but the visitors were more select, and the consumption of lager-beer was but little diminished. In the evening a performance took place at the Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery. The Festival closes to-night, with a ball at the City Assembly Rooms, and the distribution of prizes to the Turners.

Lt. Henry Carter and Joseph White, were yesterday examined by Mr. Rapier, Navy Collector of the Port, in place of Hunter Chaney and John Wilson, Jr., removed. There will be no further removals from office till after the Syracuse Democratic Convention on the 10th inst.

Thos. Lacy, a recent emigrant, appeared yesterday before Justice Welsh, and made a complaint against Geo. Ward, a man engaged in forwarding office No. 109 West-street. This party he charges with having defrauded him of $52|57, by selling a worthless ticket for a passage to Southampton, in the ship *Jason*, which sails to-day. Ward was arrested by Sergeant Hicks, Sixth Precinct, and held for examination.

Gen. Henningsen, of Nicaragua notoriety, returned to the City yesterday, by the steamship *Alpenia*, from Savannah. Report has it that recruiting operations, with a view to the raising of a new force for Nicaragua, have been set on foot in the South. It is not stated whether Gen. Henningsen's visit has had anything to do with this movement.

Mr. Conover, Street Commissioner, yesterday made several appointments in his department, a list of whom, with their salaries, will be found in another column. There are now only two vacancies to be filled.

The Health Commissioners met yesterday, but the proceedings were unimportant.

There was a disturbance among the Democracy forming the delegates of the Seventh Assembly District at Washington Hall, Brooklyn, on Monday evening. At the adjournment there was a general fight, and some of the delegates had their watches stolen.

A motion for an order of arrest in the suit of Holbrook vs. Thompson, the banker, was renewed yesterday. The motion was argued in extenso by Mr. Anthon in favor of the motion, and Mr. Cushing in opposition. The Judge reserved his decision.

A meeting of the Provisional Committee and friends of the Indians Aid Association took place last evening at No. 45 Leight-street. The Constitution and plan of operation was presented.

Beverly Tucker, notwithstanding he asserts to the contrary, has accepted the appointment to the Consulate at Liverpool.

The Farmers' Club held an ordinary meeting yesterday, the conversation turning chiefly upon the potato rot (which in many districts is abating) and upon the cultivation of blackberries and the smaller fruits.

Philip Carroll, who was shot in the hand by Henry Hahn, keeper of a public house at No. 7 James-slip, appeared at the Lower Police Court, and made a formal complaint against Hahn, who is in custody.

James Dunn, who caused the death of Francis Delamere, returned yesterday and gave himself into custody.

The Astor Library, after being closed a month, was reopened to the public yesterday.

At Kings County Court on Tuesday, the Judge charged the jury not to indict parties for selling liquor without a license, that not being a misdemeanor, but the penalty under the law is to be recovered by civil suit.

The Kings County Medical Society met on Monday evening and admitted several physicians as new members.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County met on Monday evening, when the keeper of the penitentiary reported 197 inmates, 137 being admitted during the past month.

Our Military Service.

The desertions of one-third of the force selected for the Utah expedition, involving the all but total annihilation of an entire regiment, suggests a few considerations regarding our treatment of our army which are worthy of attention. The history of the Fifth Infantry during the last ten years, the *debandade* of which is causing so much delay and annoyance, reflects, we think, very great discredit, not simply on the military authorities, but on the whole public. This regiment, after arduous service during the Mexican war, was immediately sent to the Texan frontier, where it had to undergo all the hardships and dangers of frontier life until two years ago. It was then sent to Florida, and served a campaign against the Indians in the swamp. This over, it was abruptly dispatched to Kansas, and ordered to march a thousand miles through a howling waste, infested by savages, to fight a hostile population on its own soil.

Now we have the highest possible opinion of the American army, composed though it be in the main of foreigners. Its whole history has been marked in no ordinary degree by courage and fortitude of the highest order. It will endure anything with alacrity which human nature can be brought to endure. But such a life as this Fifth Regiment has been leading is a life which no human being in possession of a man's ordinary instinct and a man's legs can be got to undergo.

The greater portion of our military service is of a kind which no other army in the world could be got to perform. This outpost duty, in which our troops pass their lives, is one which European armies, whenever they are engaged in it, perform only for certain fixed periods. The Russian regiments serving in the Caucasus, are either composed of men guilty of some offence, military or other, or are permitted to return to civilization at stated intervals. The French army in Algeria is in comparatively comfortable quarters, once the razzia is over. The British regiments serve in exposed positions in regular rotation. The condemnation of any one regiment, or set of regiments, to perpetual service in a Caffre war would lead to mutiny.

In all other armies, too, the restraints of military discipline derive some mitigation from change of scene, and from glimpses of gaiety, of relaxation, and even of luxury, snatched here and there on the march, or in garrison. To-night the soldier bivouacks on the road-side, but to-morrow he will find himself billeted in a snug tavern in a large town. If he passes the Alps, he descends upon the rich plains of Lombardy. After Cannae comes Capua. The pleasing uncertainties of his position, the mixture of wild enjoyment with fierce excitement and terrible suffering of which his career is made up, have for some natures an indescribable charm, and go far to furnish the hosts who pile up hecatombs on battle fields.

The American soldier from the day of his enlistment to that of his discharge, passes from swamp to swamp and forest to forest, sees no human faces but those of his companions in misfortune, knows no excitement better than fighting with a foe whom it is no glory to conquer, has no hope of advancement, lives wretchedly and perishes obscurely. Change of quarters brings no relief. His condition is not much improved by being transferred from the banks of the Colorado to the Everglades. A march to the Salt Lake is not a very pleasing variety after scouting in Florida. The officers are buoyed up under this terrible task, by the influence and resources of education, by the voice of honor and the hope of distinction. But whence shall the poor Irish and German, who compose the rank and file, derive their consolation? Russian serfs could scarcely be got to accept existence on such terms. We can hardly wonder if, in a free country, where labor is valuable, and where a civilian's exertions are rewarded by wealth, comfort and honor, in a far greater measure than in any other part of the world, the soldier, whose life is all toil and all privation, should prove "false to his salt." Military discipline will do a great deal with men of any race, and under any circumstances, but military discipline, alone, will not keep up the *morale* necessary for the performance of great enterprises.

We are so essentially a non-military people, that our standing army is in a measure forced upon us by pressing necessity. We are obliged to have one, but we atone for our chagrin, by treating it as badly as possible. We don't suppose we shall effect much by appealing to the humanity of the people upon this question, but we hope its economical aspect will meet with some consideration. It is the sheerest and most willful extravagance to lead a body of trained soldiers such a dog's life that they shall desert *en masse*, the first great strain they undergo. The immense extent of our frontier and the daily increasing complication of our relations with other powers, are rendering our standing army of yearly increasing importance. There is a deeply-rooted feeling of hostility to any increase in its quantity, but its quality may be whatever the War Department pleases. The present mode of employing it renders it all but utterly worthless, as this Utah expedition proves. Troops drilled and trained and organized as ours are, are totally unfitted for frontier service against Indians. The superiority of a trained force is shown only when it acts in masses. "Rangers," trappers, pioneers, bashi-bazouks, any sort of irregulars, skilled in the use of their weapons, and led by daring men, would root out Indians twice as well as "United States Infantry or Dragoons." It is well known that our regulars are the laughing-stock of the backwoodsmen in their conflicts with the Indians. They are constantly outwitted, outmanœuvered and outmarched by them. Ten thousand infantry, cavalry and artillery scattered in microscopic detachments over a frontier of two thousand miles of forest, are simply so many convicts undergoing a terrible sort of punishment. Concentrated in one or two large bodies, within reach of books, society and civilization, within, in short, of all the social influences under which the men were born and brought up, they would be a powerful and effective posse,—so many greyhounds straining in the leash. The mere talk of such an expedition as this against the Mormons would rouse them into the eagerest excitement. Their *morale* would be kept up by contact with the rest of the world. They would be, in short, an army,—a designation to which, at present, they can hardly lay claim. But few of our soldiers are woodsmen, or have any sort of natural aptitude for that sort of life, and to be a good pioneer and Indian fighter, one must be "to the manner born." Our frontier duty we might easily perform by the aid of such corps as the "Texan Rangers," made up of the scamps and scapegoats who haunt our borders in great numbers, and who won't submit to rigid discipline, but would deal with Camanches in their harum-scarum fashion far better than Frederick's grenadiers, were they still in existence. The regular army we could then reserve in full efficiency for special service *en masse*, where its drill, and its discipline, and expensive organization would come into play. We should thus consult the claims of humanity and the claims of our own pockets at one and the same time.

We throw out these remarks simply as suggestions. Whether they are worthy of attention or not, there can be no doubt that the attempt to keep Camanches, Apaches and Seminoles in check by the same sort of force which we use to fight British regulars, and quell insurrections of our citizens, is very absurd, and should have long ago had its propriety much more strongly questioned than ever it has been hitherto.

Recent Fusion Movements in Tammany.

The Democratic mountain has been in labor for the past ten days. All the Democratic doctors have been giving their closest attention to the interesting condition of Mother Tammany, but it appears that their diagnosis of the symptoms was entirely erroneous. The indications which they supposed would lead to the announcement that "mother and child were as well as could be expected," have finally proved to be nothing more than a high state of inflammation; and this error, vitiating all their treatment, has almost resulted in the death of their unhappy patient.

It appears that some days before visiting Washington, Collector Schell held a consultation with reference to the expected event, at which nearly all the most prominent advisers of the happy family assisted. The best feeling was found to prevail—old differences were forgotten—the recent embitterments sweetened, and a generous spirit of emulation seemed to exist amongst all as to who should contribute most largely to the great end had in view. This was followed by a visit to Washington, where an interview is said to have taken place between the President, Mr. Schell and Mr. Sickles. Mr. Buchanan received with great joy the glad tidings indicating a restoration of good feeling and harmony amongst the Democratic forces in this State, and expressed himself specially rejoiced to find such cordial and generous cooperation amongst all the Federal officers in the Metropolis. A general plan was discussed for dissolving the conflicting organizations in the City, and to effect a consolidation of all interests and divisions in a grand union government, possessing the power to regulate the affairs of the party, and commanding the unanimous support of all the hitherto warring elements.

With this admirable purpose the ambassadors returned, and for a time everything went merrily. At every step were met the faces of smiling Democrats; bitter foes sat with their arms lovingly round each other's necks; but amidst all these rejoicings, the leaders lost sight of the evil influences which were, all the while, steadily at work to prevent the consummation. When the high contracting parties, including the representatives of Mayor Wood, came together, it was found that the latter were empowered to receive concessions, but had none to make. Postmaster Fowlie and his associates were willing to make any just compromise to secure an absolute union and a permanent settlement of the long rancorous disputes. But his Honor would concede no points that did not entail on him the power to revive his pet Committee after the meeting of the State Convention. In fact, it was stated that His Honor would agree to nothing short of an absolute surrender, and the representatives of the regular organization could accept no terms involving a sacrifice of their independence, or which would not secure a lasting peace.

As reste, there were terrible mutterings and expletives around the Wigwam last Monday night, when the unsuccessful result was ascertained and it was found that the babe of union had fallen still-born amongst the multiplicity of advisers. Thus it appears that our Tammany troubles must now be settled by the State Convention.

About the Opera.

It is in the highest degree trying and unaccountable that, with two operatic managers who abhor each other most cordially, and who desire nothing better in the world than to hasten each other's ruin, we are yet in a state of gloomy uncertainty as to that bone of contention, the Opera—which the public canningly contrives to snatch up whilst the managers are fighting about it. Mr. Ullman, of the House of New-York, and Mr. Maretzek, of the House of Philadelphia, have the cards in their own hands, and, were they so disposed, might play a profitable game at the expense of the dear public, but they quarrel like brigands—or if they don't actually quarrel themselves they are the cause of quarreling, which spoils the sport. It was bad enough when we had one manager, but now that we have two it becomes depressing and irrational. What makes the matter additionally annoying, is the fact that if things go on in the present way, neither of these good gentlemen will be received at all, and we shall be without music and indignation for several months.

Operatic matters were never in a worse position than they are at this moment, in spite too of an amount of admirable diplomacy which would drive Machiavelli to despair if he were now in the flesh and the opera business. Singularly enough, the difficulty arises not from a scarcity of artists but from a superfluity, and not from their comparative inferiority, but from their acknowledged excellence. Unfortunately, however, a little more something is wanted on each side, and this little more is the feather which seems destined to break the aggregate camel's back. We need scarcely add that the something we refer to is known to persons not in the opera business as good-will—that social motive power which makes an average world spin round in a very tolerable manner. The state of the case is this. Mr. Ullman, who holds the lease of the Academy of Music, has imported for our special edification, the renowned Frezzolini, a prima donna of undisputed excellence. He has also engaged some other artists equally renowned, who have not yet arrived. For the present, therefore, he has only Signorina Frezzolini on whom he can rely for a grand musical convulsion, and it becomes an object with him to present her in such a way that she may secure this desirable result. Returning from Europe with something of the feeling of a conqueror, he imagined, rather unwisely, that he could easily obtain valuable vocal assistance in this City, and that, consequently, he would be in a position to defy competition and to open at the appointed time. He has since discovered his mistake, and with commendable prudence has endeavored to rectify it, but with little success up to the present time. The artists whom he calculated on engaging belong to Mr. Maretzek, and Mr. Marshall, who is associated with the latter, does not feel disposed to surrender them without an equivalent or something more.

Mr. Maretzek will return to this City in the *Asia*, now due at this port, and will bring with him Signor Ronconi, an excellent singer and a wonderful actor, probably the best on any stage. He will, undoubtedly, prove a strong attraction in conjunction with Maretzek's company, which in itself is good and popular with New-York and Philadelphia audiences.

In spite of all that has been said about the generous appreciation of music in the City of Brotherly Love, (which may be all true enough,) it is quite certain that that ecstatic city cannot do more than pay its share towards the heavy expenses which have been incurred by Messrs. Marshall and Maretzek. Their company must play in New-York. But—and here is one of the difficulties—although they have the artists, they are without a theatre, for it is absurd to think that the Broadway will do for an opera house. Consequently, Mr. Maretzek is in as awkward a dilemma as Mr. Ullman. The latter's advantage is that he holds the lease of the Academy, and his disadvantage that he lacks some two or three artists essential for the formation of his company, possessed but not immediately needed by Maretzek. Both parties being fully aware of this state of things, an accommodation has been proposed, namely, that the two companies should in a manner be united, that Ullman and Maretzek should play for a month at the New-York Academy, and Maretzek and Ullman for a month at the Philadelphia House, and that Ronconi and Frezzolini—the two stars—should be loaned by one City to the other like other less expensive trifles. This seems to be a satisfactory manner of settling the difficulty, and it possesses the advantage of averting opposition—which, if it occur, can only end in disaster. If this arrangement can be brought about, the Opera will commence on Monday, but if the negotiations now on foot fail, a postponement is inevitable. Mr. Ullman is too shrew a manager to risk a failure with such a reputation as Frezzolini's at stake.

The principal difficulty appears to be as to when Maretzek's company shall appear here, for with singular obstinacy each party insists on having the best season to himself. Let us hope that there will be a disposition to yield on both sides, and that we shall have a friendly combination of the two forces, and but one Opera in each city. We are fully persuaded that whatever the course pursued by the rival managers, the public will support to the fullest the Opera at the Academy of Music, in preference to a similar entertainment given at another house.

The Chinese Sugar-Cane.—Among the hopeful promises of an abundance of the prime article of domestic comfort, sugar, which come to us from all the regions where the cane is grown, are encouraging reports of the Chinese sugar-cane, which has been extensively cultivated as an experiment. Whether it can ever be profitably cultivated in competition with the cane of the tropics remains to be proved. But it is quite certain that it will yield, the present season, a considerable quantity of syrup which may be used as a substitute for the more costly juice of the West India cane.

We have a letter from a gentleman who visited Governor Hammond's plantation in South Carolina, where a considerable quantity of the Chinese cane had been planted. He says:

"The inauspicious rains and cloudy weather have so retarded the sorghos that Governor Hammond has not got ready to crush, having cut up and fed to his stock the Chinese cane. I think I will do as he suggests: return this way when his crop will be in full blast of crushing and boiling. I cut a stalk of sorghos, to-day, measuring 16 feet in height and 1¾ inches in diameter. The Governor's crop of one hundred and ten acres is a splendid sight, and will yield some 5,000 bushels of seed. I think it promises well for a yield of sugar. Governor H. gave me, to-day, some syrup from the Chinese cane made a few days since, which had made a considerable deposit of sugar on the bottom and sides of the vessel containing it; and an experienced Florida sugar-maker, imported by him to work up his crop, tells me he has no doubt of being able to make sugar."

The New-York Hunting-Ground.—New-York ought to look on the Adirondack wilderness as a peculiar medicinal arrangement for its over-worked people. Nature, in her primeval workings,—the upheaval of continents and hollowing out of seas,—has set it apart geologically from the rest of the State. Mountains and swamps, and thick forests defend it; poor soil keeps it from the emigrant; no stage-coach, or rail car, or steamboat, has penetrated it, and, on any map, showing the cultivation, or arts, or wealth, of New-York, this lake and forest region lies like an island, uninhabited and unlabored. Yet it is invaluable for our people. Its mountains and cool wastes, and high forests, are storehouses of pure air and fresh breezes for the hot plains below. And it is, best of all, a kind of shooting-park and medicinal exercise country for the brain-worked, or dyspeptic, or anxious citizens of our large towns. No other city in the world has such a healthful appendage as New-York possesses in the Adirondacks. It seems, at first, almost an importinence and irreverance to call those mighty solitudes and hoary forests an appendage of our clattering City; but all things are for man, and why should those whom mental toil has worn down, or necessary cares and anxieties have overburdened, fear to call the mountain, and the lake, and solitary forest, the recuperatives and medicines which nature holds out to them.

The Londoners start journey to the mountains of Scotland, or cross to Norway or Switzerland, for anything like good sporting, or for unbroken solitudes; and even in the Highlands it is difficult for an Englishman of moderate means to procure any good ground for deer-stalking. Everything is "preserved" and let out, and overrun with visitors and sportsmen. Yet the whole population who can afford it, die continually pour forth to every available nook of earth, where birds can be bagged, or deer marked, and they bring back the fruits in the ruddy cheeks and firm old English flesh and muscle, which are so fast passing away in our American type. It is often said in apology, that our American climate forbids anything like this out-door sporting and exercise. Where the thermometer is at 90° or 96° in the shade, there cannot be much pulling of boats, or climbing of mountains, or playing of trout, or hunting deer. It seems as if, for us of New-York, the Adirondacks were contrived for this very evil of our climate. In that elevated region—some 1,700 feet above the level of the sea—the hottest August days are cool and invigorating.

There is one evil now in an Adirondack journey, of which travelers and sporting men should be fairly warned. The place is becoming more and more frequented, and the temptations to overreaching and "shaving" strangers are much greater than they ever were before. Something of the old simple and honest character of the people has passed away. It is becoming a sort of Switzerland in this respect, and the agents of some of the taverns are sharp enough to do honor to an Italian inn; and the dodges of some of the guides are quite equal to the tricks of a Neapolitan courier. But little annoyances of this kind must be calculated on by all travelers; there are emigrant-runners among the Adirondacks as well as at Castle Garden; but they are mere trifles compared with the advantages which the Summer tourist derives from a visit to the mountain regions of New-York.

Departure of the Chevalier Wikoff.—The *Tribune* has announced two or three times that our distinguished countryman, the Chevalier Wikoff, had been sent abroad by President Buchanan as a roving diplomatist, commissioned to keep our foreign representatives in order, like a comet diffusing its influences among the members of our planetary system. The Chevalier, however, has been better employed at home, healing up differences, and striving to join together the disevered ends of the great Democratic Party. But the genius of the Chevalier is too diplomatic and refined, possibly, for our rough democratic ways, and we fear he has not been so successful here as he may be abroad. What Mr. Buchanan's views on the subject are we do not exactly know, but we do know that the Chevalier goes to Europe to-day in the steamer *Jason*, surrounded with mystery, and we shall hear of him before long, doubtless, flitting from London to Paris and from Paris to Madrid. He will be a godsend to our minister in the French capital, who will commit no more mistakes at the Tuileries while he has the Chevalier at his elbow. There was a private diplomatic dinner, last evening, at which the Chevalier made his parting bow, and left the great political personages present most deeply impressed with a sense of his tact and address. We are curious to learn how the Chevalier will be received in Downing-street by his old employer, Lord Palmerston.

From the Wreck.

Two lighters, the schooners *Fellowship* and *Grace*, returned yesterday from the Ocean Breakwater, bringing portions of her cargo. A letter from the Agent states that the weather was fine, and every hour was being improved to saving cargo.

The *Fellowship* brought up 108 bundles steel, 54 casks, 4 cases, 6 bales, 28 coils, 15 pieces [illegible], 24 pieces sailcloth, 14 pieces [illegible], 24 pieces [illegible], and 3 iron wheels.

The *Grace* had 22 bales, 22 casks, 2 coils, 2 bales, 118 pieces sailcloth, 2 pieces [illegible], 2 pieces [illegible] cloth.

There was no intelligence from the [illegible] or the *Corie Alerie*.

Easter Entertainments.

Up in the Country, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.

My Dear ——: You are pleased to say in your pleasant jottings down of town news, how much you envy me my three weeks in the country village in which I am "so delightfully situated," and do express your regret that you cannot join me. You say your physician has recommended to you country living, pure air and vigorous exercise, but that, alas! so paramount are the laws of commerce, there is no prospect of your being able to quit the metropolis. I pity you, Charles, from the bottom of my heart. You ought to be happy. But the next best thing to being positively happy is to be as happy as you can. I am about to suggest to you a plan of enjoying most of the benefits of a residence in a country village, which, I think, may, by a little care and attention, be procured by you even in New-York—of creating, in fact, a beautiful little *ruc* in urbe within hearing of the chimes of old Trinity.

The old Dutch mansion in which you were born and have been reared has, I think, an attic. Now attics are proverbially hot. Yours, I believe, sides to the South, where the sun can expend the full power of his dog-day heat. My first suggestion is, that you remove your bed-stead from the cool and comfortable "best parlor front," where the night breezes from the bay steals gently and refreshingly over you, into that attic, as close under the roof as may be. You are not to suppose by this that I mean to disturb your comfortable bed, whatever may be its arrangement. By no means. On the contrary, you will procure a third feather bed on which to sleep. If you can by any means branch an adjoining one from one of the North River steamboats, it will be quite germane to the matter. At any rate let it be one of those made half down feathers, that the odor may be of the true country bouquet. For covering, as the nights in the country are "always cool," (my thermometer, Charles, stood 96° at bedtime,) you will get a thick "cotton comforter"—as fresh or thereabouts of wadded cotton, smelling strongly of the machine on which it was carded, will suit you. Of course you will consider no such selection as having been made, such a thing would be entirely unheard of—quite unwarrantable, I assure you. You will easily procure some of unbleached cotton, warm and wholesome, from the servants. Now then turn off from you in the street, and having procured a "stepping-stone," you will find them "four for a shilling," at the corner grocery—you are ready to go to bed. You were kind enough to congratulate me on the fine fishing I may have in the pond whose gentle waves lave the borders of the grounds of "our home." We had a very fine sucker—bitten—the minnow, to-day, and I am told they catch very large bass and heads as well. Of one fact I can assure you, however: if you will purchase the new "patent fly and mosquito trap," send it down to Babylon for a day, and empty the contents into your room just before you retire, you will realize some of the advantages of being housed on the border of this "romantic little pond." If you are troubled with a rush of blood to the head, they will displace any such superfluity from your brain before morning. With these appliances I think, Charles, you may pass a country village night in the most approved and agreeable manner.

On rising in the morning after an indulgent repose, you are by no means to think of stopping down to your bath room for a comfortable ablution. You are to repair at once to your breakfast parlor and bowl, standing on a chair in the corner, which to your blank surprise you will place to find empty. You ring to the door bell bowl—"Waiter!—waiter!" Alas, Charles, you are in the attic, and the waiter first thinks being engaged in preparing your breakfast. If you follow my advice you will grasp the pitcher, and rush as "dead shotts" to the cistern for yourself. Accomplishing such a wash as two quarts of water, with a towel 9 by 14, affords to one accustomed to the daily luxury of a morning bath, you are now ready for breakfast.

It was wisely remarked by the old Spaniards that fruit "is gold in the morning, silver at noon, and lead at night," and, (noted a subtle Yankee commentator on the proverb,) "equally indigestible at all times." You will therefore, if you aspire to a country breakfast, religiously abstain from fruit at that matutinal meal. Go to some baker, who, ignorant of alum, can give you a loaf which has been raised with milk alone—with the help of abundance of saleratus to neutralize the acids of the milk in hot weather—and which, "upon its honor," has been made with leaven. Take, with a kind of tea which, in my boyish days, was affectionated as "bohea," and a slice of number fourth mutton, or a bit of ham fried to the consistency of waterproof Irish pot leather, will make you at continental "country breakfast," and prepare you for "the enjoyments of a rural retirement." As for myself, I am rather partizan in my diet, and do not hesitate to take the mince-pie or pickles of this world and digest conscientiously [illegible]. You will do as you please. As I grow older I find tastes differ in matters of diet. You may be surprised, perhaps, that I make no mention of milk, butter and eggs in my bill of fare. The truth is, Charles, I am only two hundred and twenty miles from New-York by rail, and the prices which these articles command in the metropolis will not permit their being served in City guests at this season of the year. I do not mean to say we are without an article by courtesy called milk; but it is like Hamlet, with the [illegible] left out. [illegible] is taking the cream. The last has gone long [illegible], and the butter has, only a little half-pound which graces the centre of our long table, goes to New-York. I hope to follow it very soon.

I have then, my dear Charles, conducted you through the first half of "a day in the country." The real day-light day you will pass in Wall-street, among more flourishes "bulls and bears" than this section affords, and I shall attempt no description of it. Do you not feel the [illegible] it? Is not your appetite improved, your [illegible] quickened, your step more elastic? Look your Doctor in the face and see if he is not astonished at your improvement! I am quite sure some of the suggestions I have hit upon a very idea. I consider it a masterly stroke of inventive genius, which if practicable would be remunerative. The genius is yours, Charles, I claim nothing for it. But Charles, the cigars here are miserable weed. I find the Regalias Sins with commendable regularity. Yours truly, F. Marryatt.

Street Commissioner's Office—New Appointments.

Six more appointments were made yesterday in the Street Commissioner's Office. All the vacancies are now filled, except two—the 4th and 6th General Clerks. The following is a complete list of the officers of the Department, with their salaries:

Daniel D. Conover, Street Commissioner, $3,000; G. T. Roberts, Deputy Street Commissioner, $2,500; John Kenny, Superintendent of Repairs and Improvements, $3,000; James W. Barnum, Superintendent of Improvements, $2,000; William Adams, Cashier, $2,000; Gregory Kenny, Map Clerk, $2,000; George Freeman, First Bookkeeper, $2,000; James Colvin, Second Bookkeeper, $1,800; James Folsom, First General Clerk, $1,600; James Farrar, Second General Clerk, $1,500; William [illegible], Third General Clerk, $1,400; [illegible], Fourth General Clerk, $1,300; [illegible], Fifth General Clerk, $1,200; Stephen F. Palmer, Sixth General Clerk, $1,000; [illegible], Seventh General Clerk, $1,000; [illegible].

There has been another vacancy in the Commissioner's office, but Mr. Conover has not yet made the appointment. Perhaps he will wait for the Commissioner of Street Commissioners, who will be appointed in a few days, and who will, of course, be a man of great experience in the business of his office.

Cure for the Asiatic Cholera.—[illegible] to be obtained, preparatory to her trip to Liverpool.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

The Bailee Surety Signed Before Judge Peabody.

DECISION RESERVED.

Mrs. E. Sleeply Affected—Her Return to the Tombs.

[illegible] Tuesday, Judge PEABODY, [illegible] the Bench in the Sixth Court room to hear the proceedings in the Cunningham bailee case.

District-Attorney Hall stated that he had been [illegible] in behalf of the people to attend upon a writ of [illegible] upon a criminal complaint [illegible] the signature of the Clerk of General Sessions of the Peace. To the bailee surety he found [illegible] bearing date, signed by the Warden of the City Prison, to whom she was committed. [illegible] Mrs. Cunningham's counsel, Mr. Smith, whether he intended or designed to be [illegible].

Mr. Smith replied that he moved the prayer of the petition be granted—that she be admitted to bail in the amount his Honor might in his discretion fix. The petitioner was in Court, and, if it were the proper place, he wished to say a few words in reference to the petition, and the grounds on which she [illegible] bail.

Mr. Hall—I understand my learned friend admits the [illegible]

Mr. Smith—No, Sir; I do not.

Mr. Hall—The practice is to admit the return, or else make a specific or general denial of it, and take issue.

Mr. Smith—We traverse the return, and take issue.

Mr. Hall—Then I understand there is a general traverse. The preliminary motion which I now make, [illegible] with the argument on the writ of habeas corpus, is that the writ in the face of that return ought to be dismissed, and the prisoner remanded. [illegible] I shall primarily confined to the report of the facts and doings of the Court of Sessions, which, by stating the jurisdiction of the offence, and it there appears that that Court, having jurisdiction of the offence by statute, passed upon this very question, which the gentleman desires to raise upon the motion to bail, [illegible] Your Honor is now sitting, not as Supreme Court Judge after this case has been remanded into the Court below, but as a Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but your Honor is here as a Superior Court Commissioner. Your Honor will recollect that, by the act of 1844, slightly amended in 1847, after a magistrate and find the prisoner not guilty, the Court should hold or entertain a motion for bail, except the Court which has jurisdiction of the offence—the object of the statute being to prevent exactly such cases as those which were frequently occurred in large cities. A party would be committed by a magistrate, and a motion would be made, after he had fixed the amount of bail or dispensed bail, before some Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Superior or Supreme Court, to admit to bail on the ground commitment which, of course, was not always very friendly under—and, indeed, did not recite substantially the burden of the offence; and, therefore, the Judge was often called upon for a writ of habeas corpus to adjudicate upon the amount of bail, with a view of having before him that light which the Court having jurisdiction of the offence, by the records which [illegible] have. [Mr. Hall here read the statute in reference to the point he argued.] Now, if that statute were not in existence, the question comes up as a matter of discretion. But if it appears this very question has been adjudicated upon by the Court having jurisdiction of the offence, and when there has been there I have never known of an instance in my seven years' connection with the office of the District-Attorney, where another Court has entertained the question and so superseded the action of the Court having jurisdiction of the offence. Now, upon the very same commitment which is brought here from your House, upon which the Judge has often called upon for a writ of habeas corpus to adjudicate upon the amount of bail, with a view of having before him that light which the Court having jurisdiction of the offence, by the records which [illegible] have. [Mr. Hall here read the statute in reference to the point he argued.] Now, if that statute were not in existence, the question comes up as a matter of discretion. But if it appears this very question has been adjudicated upon by the Court having jurisdiction of the offence, and when there has been [illegible] I have never known of an instance in my seven years' connection with the office of the District-Attorney, where another Court has entertained the question and so superseded the action of the Court having jurisdiction of the offence. Now, upon the very same commitment which is brought

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. STUART begs to announce that, induced by the unusual success attending his enterprise last season, he will continue the management of this theatre for the ensuing season.

On THURSDAY next, Sept. 3,

to inaugurate the opening of the Theatre, which has been entirely and thoroughly refreshed, the following group of great dramatic celebrities, such as may never again be seen together in one company, have consented to assemble on this occasion, and will appear in Bouricault's Comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, her farewell appearance previous to her departure for California.
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, her last appearance.
Mr. BLAKE, as Meddle.
Mr. WALCOT, as Sir Harcourt.
Mr. LESTER, as Charles Courtley.
Mr. JOHN WOOD, as Adolphus Spanker.
Mr. SAMPSON, as Pert.
Mr. DAVENPORT (for this occasion,) as Cool, and
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, the author of the comedy, as Dazzle.

In receiving the high artistic trust confided to him by Mr. Wallack, Mr. Stuart trusts to be able to sustain the reputation so stamped on this Theatre by the management of that great artist, and hopes confidently that it will rival in success the last and the former seasons of this favorite establishment.

MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear on MONDAY next.

BIRELLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1857.
GRAND BALLET AND COMIC PANTOMIME.
Madame TERESA ROLLA as ROSE de MAI
Prices—Concert at 7—Overture at 8 o'clock.
BRIGETTE AND JEANNOT.
Jeannot.....Mr. Rollo | Brigette.....M'lle Engelmann
Antoine.....Antoine Favel | Jeanette.....Jerome Navel
LA BOUQUETIERE.
Madame Teresa Rolla.....Signorina ROLLA
Performances commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cts.
THURSDAY—The RAVEL in MAZURKA.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.
Sole lessee of that celebrated temple of the drama,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear this evening in the
CARDINAL RICHELIEU,
in the celebrated and popular play of that name, supported by Messrs. F. Hosmer, Barrett, Moore, J. Barrett, Hemmen and Setchell.
To conclude with Tyrone Power's farce
THE IRISH BROOMMAKER.
Mrs. Hunt, Miss Kate Bing, Barmour, Miss Orton and Miss Miller.
To-Morrow—THE APOSTATE.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Miss Laura Keene; Stage Director, Mr. Lewis Lennox.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2,
will be performed a petite drama in one act, entitled
ANGELINE; Or, La Tuteur de Cœur.
After which the comedy of
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
To conclude with the popular farce of
MY PRECIOUS BETSY.

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chambers-st. Opposite Tombs. Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs and Private Boxes, Second Circle, 50 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2,
the entertainments will commence with
WILLIAM TELL.
After which
MAGIC HANDS;
DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. FREZZOLINI.
ITALIAN OPERA—SEASON 1857-'58.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. EMMINE FREZZOLINI.
MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. THALBERG will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
early in September.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The stock holders are respectfully requested to select their seats from MONDAY, Aug. 31, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at the office of the Academy of Music, when they will receive their admission tickets for the season commencing Monday, Sept. 7.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY, opposite Niblo's.—Doors open at 7, curtain rises at 7½. First appearance of the following celebrated artists, viz.: Mr. J. E. ALLEN, Mrs. J. E. JOHNSTON, Mr. W. F. GRATTAN. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, 1857, the performance will commence with the farce of MY WIFE! After which the beautiful drama of SPIRIT AND MAN; or, ACCUSATION. To conclude with the laughable farce of ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE. Dancing by MISS ERNESTINE. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents; orchestra 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Thrice-refined Burlesque continues to fill the Museum with "THE BOGUS SURDELE INFANT," and have indeed in "real mother," Mrs. Anderson, to "WAIT A LITTLE LONGER," and hence it may yet be seen at all proper hours, day and evening. WYMAN, the Wizard, who will repeat THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also EVENING at 7½ o'clock, his Magic, Necromancy, and ventriloquism, &c. The Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., may be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—THE
Annual Fair will be open for the reception of articles on MONDAY the 7th, until TUESDAY the 15th inst. inclusive. Those who have not secured space should do so without delay. The agent of the Institute, Mr. LEWARD, will be at the Palace daily. By order of the Managers,
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK BEGS TO
inform his pupils and the public that he has returned to town, and that his address is No. 149 6th-st.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
SHAWLS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER,
AT RETAIL.
Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
of the most elegant and novel description.
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant warerooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest assortment, whether they wish to purchase or not.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.
Old stand, below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A BANKRUPT STOCK.
Shirting Calicoes, 4½ cents.
Green Black and White Prints, 4 cents.
Good French Delaines, 18¾ cents, worth 25 cents.
Silver Double Width Paramattas, 18¾ cents.
Silver Double Width Wool Fields, 25 cents.
Green English Ginghams, 6¼ cents.
BROCHE SHAWLS.
200 Long Broche Shawls, $6, worth $16, slightly soiled.
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
No. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Three doors above Monroe.
One price only.

COLORED AND WHITE EMBROIDERED Marseilles sets. We will open on Monday, 31st,
500 cartons French Marseilles sets,
50 cartons Misses' do.
Also a full assortment of Marseilles collars,
Received per steamer Arabia.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED BANDS AND SETS FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer on Monday 31st,
A LARGE LOT OF
FRENCH EMBROIDERED JACONET SETS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
And CAMBRIC BANDS, all widths,
Purchased at auction.

TRAVELING CLOAKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of shape and material,
Constantly on hand,
Or made to order at shortest notice.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL SILKS! NEW FALL SILKS!
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
will open this morning, Aug. 31, some very beautiful styles of NEW FALL SILKS, also new designs of side-striped SILK ROBES,
which they will offer at a reasonable advance.

RICH CASHMERE ROBES.
Just opened, one case Robes à Lenz,
In all Colors, very splendid,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SHAWLS. CHENILLE SHAWLS.
NEW SHAWLS.
Large assortment just opened,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SUPER BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
In all widths, for Cloaks or Basques.
Just received by BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILLE SHAWLS.
NEW STELLA SHAWLS.
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
In fact every variety of distinguished novelties for this City retail trade.
SHARPE BROTHERS,
At SHARPE'S, Broadway.

Patent Portable Window Blinds. Your curtains in linen cambric, Holland, &c. They are convenient, cheap, and can be fitted by any one. Sample set, $1. Agents wanted. Address
YODENS & WHEELWRIGHT,
No. 629 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
in prices for White and Decorated French China, Ware, Bell Brass and Silver-plated Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware.
LOOK AT THE FIGURES!!!

White Dinner sets, 174 pieces	$16 00	worth $25 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 50	worth 5 00
Gilt Gas Sets, 45 pieces	7 00	worth 10 00
White Toilet Sets	1 00	worth 2 00
Silver-plated Gill Tankards	2 00	worth 3 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	65 00	worth 85 00
Decorated Tea Sets, very handsome	18 00	worth 30 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	worth 2 00
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75	worth 1 50
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 00	worth 3 00
Three-light Gas Chandeliers	1 00	worth 10 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers	2 00	worth 12 00
Hall Lamps	2 00	worth 4 00
Bedroom Flaring Brackets, two jets	75	worth 1 25
Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 75	worth 7 00
Silver-plated Tea sets, 4 pieces	20 00	worth 35 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 00	worth 8 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	worth 5 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	worth 2 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	worth 6 00

CUT OUT THIS LIST
and bring it with you.
W. J. P. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 621 and 623 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
JUST OPENED,
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
GEO. BULPEN, No. 361 Broadway.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
The First Opening of this Season
will take place on
TUESDAY, Sept. 2,
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 512 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, PALMAS AND MANTILLAS.
The subscriber respectfully informs wholesale buyers that he has on hand a splendid stock of Garments for Fall and Winter wear, comprising some of the goods in question to be found in this market. An examination is earnestly solicited.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No., 369 (old No. 63.) Canal-st.

INDIA GOODS AT WHOLESALE!
Merchants and others are invited to look at the large stock of Pineapple Dress Goods, Grasses, Cambics, Foulacces, Satins, Silks, Shawls, Canton China, Fancy Handkerchiefs, and many other articles only to be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 683 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

HOMER & KETCHUM
OFFER TO THE TRADE
FOR CASH
NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, CHENILLE,
HEAD ORNAMENTS, BONNET MATERIALS,
COL'D STRAW GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
at
No. 216 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 304 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH GRAPES of the best manufacture.

THE LAST MOVEMENT OF FASHION.
Laces and fringes, as dress trimmings, have had their day. They have been for a long time in vogue, and no lady of taste has felt herself justified in employing anything else, however inclined to depart from the custom. But the tide has turned at last. Our lady friends who have just returned from Europe, report that in Paris, and in fact all over continental Europe, ribbons of various styles and colors have taken the place of every other species of trimming. The Empress Eugenie trims with ribbons only! Queen Victoria, and her court trim with ribbons! The Princess Charlotte trims with ribbons! The young bride of Duke Maximilian trims with ribbons! In short, go where you will in the beau monde of Europe, all who profess to follow the dictates of fashion, or to lead in the great art of ladies' costume, have set ribbons as the prevailing standard of bon goût and elegance. As to the particular kinds of ribbons most in demand among the leaders of ton in Paris just now, we can only say, call on M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 339 Broadway, and see his immense assortment just imported.

MILLINERY GOODS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS
FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.
The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dress and other goods connected with the trade. Milliners and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS E. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 339 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CHARMING BOOK,
Partly from the pen of the talented and lamented Author-ess of "Shady Side,"
ENTITLED
THE MEMORIAL;
OR,
THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF AN ONLY DAUGHTER.
BY HER MOTHER,
Authoress of "Shady Side."
With an Introductory Notice, by Rev. A. L. Stone.
"This work was begun by Mrs. Hunnell previous to her last illness, but her hand failed with the pen in the grasp, and the book has been completed by a younger brother. We cannot be mistaken in saying that it will prove not only a useful work, but one of thrilling interest to all classes of readers."
In one handsome vol., 12mo, with Portrait. Price, $1.
Just published by
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.

DR. ALCOTT'S GREAT WORKS.
THE LAWS OF HEALTH;
OR, SEQUEL TO
THE HOUSE I LIVE IN.
A book which should be in every family library, and in every school-room in the land. Price, $1.
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.
A book for both sexes, and all mature ages. Price, 75 cents.
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.
A book of practical suggestions for the young of both sexes. Price, 75 cents.
Sent, post paid, by mail, on receipt of price of each book.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, Boston.

ALLEN'S BRITISH INDIA.
INDIA, ANCIENT AND MODERN—GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.
This remarkable work by Dr. D. O. Allen, who was for twenty-five years a resident in India, is acknowledged to be the most complete and reliable work on British India ever published, either here or in England. It possesses uncommon interest at the present time, while the eyes of the world are turned towards that country.
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
In one splendid 8vo. volume. Price, $2.

SERMONS
OF THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON, OF LONDON.
Third Series. Revised by the author, and published with his sanction; containing a steel plate view of Surrey Music Hall, London, engraved expressly for the volume. Price 63.
Having received orders for more than the first edition printed, the publication day for the above will be postponed for a short time until a new edition of 5,000 now printing, is ready.
THE SAINT AND HIS SAVIOUR.
BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
1 vol., 12mo. Price 63.
Three hundred pages of this book (stereotyped) are corrupted, but the publication will be necessarily delayed by reason of the detention by the author of the balance of the proof sheets. They are expected by the next steamer, and without doubt we shall be able to issue the volume about the 20th of September.
This is an entirely new work, never before published in any form. It is the first extended religious work by this distinguished preacher, and one which in its fervid devotional spirit, the richness of its sentiments, and the beauty of its imagery, fully sustains his high reputation.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
Publishers, No. 115 Nassau-st.

SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE, MARCH, 1857.—
In pamphlet form, just published. The only correct account that has been published of the massacre at Spirit Lake. Trials and three months captivity of Abigail Gardner and the lost captive rescued fromInk-pa-du-ta's band of outlaws and murderers in June last. ROSS & TOUBEY, agents for the publisher, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of ROSS & MERRIAM, for the purpose of manufacturing paints, chemicals, &c., at Nos. 300 and 302 West-2d-st.
New-York, Sept. 1, 1857.
ALEX. ROSS,
H. G. MERRIAM.

TO MERCHANTS.—IF YOU HAD A PRACtical knowledge of Phrenology, it would enable you to read regues, and help you in all your intercourse with mankind. You should also know your own power, which can be given by Prof. FOWLER'S Examination at No. 308 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—TEACHERS AT THE U. S. SCHOOL Agency, by E. ST. WILCOX & SONS, No. 355 Broadway. A male teacher to go to North Carolina, a French lady to go to Nova Scotia; also, various other schools and families. Our subscribers and others will please to call from 9 to 12 and 1 to 5 o'clock.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, WHO HAS had twenty years and has good testimonials, wants a situation in an Academy or High School as Teacher or Principal. Address T. W., Pine Grove, Centre County, Penn.

TEACHER.—A LADY WHO TEACHES THE English branches and Piano, desires a situation in school or private family. Address M. BROWN, Box No. 196, Chelsea, Mass.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT teacher of the English language can hear of a situation by calling at the Commercial and Classical Institute, No. 111 2d-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EDITORIAL ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—A writer of much experience upon the City daily press, but whose health disqualifies him for duties so onerous, would be happy to engage himself with some provincial paper, either daily or weekly. Ample testimonials as to capacity and acquirements furnished. Address MARTIN, office of the New-York Daily Times.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 OR 16 YEARS old, to do light work, and take care of a baby. She must come well recommended. Also, a young woman, German, English or Scotch, to do the washing, ironing and cooking in a small family, consisting of a gentleman and his wife. One who can come well recommended, and understands her business, will be well paid for her services. Apply at No. 14 Irving-place, Hoboken, New-Jersey.

WANTED—TO MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—A man of middle age, of business habits, wishes to secure a permanent situation, in City or country, as cashier, agent or secretary, or any respectable employment where faithfulness will secure liberal compensation. The best references for character, &c. Address BALTIMORE, Box No. 231, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman of long experience as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and to assist in sewing; experienced nurse and efficient in the nursery, willing and obliging, studies the interest of her employer, and can furnish the very best of City references for good qualities and moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 208 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCH WOMAN, (Protestant,) a situation as nurse and seamstress, in a respectable private family; can cut and fit children's clothes of all kinds; will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, as she has always lived in that capacity; the best of reference; she has lived three years in her last place; no objection to a family boarding. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 120 East 16th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent cook, washer and ironer, well qualified to take charge of a kitchen or do housework. Also, a respectable, neat and agreeable young woman, well recommended, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as nurse and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 18 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse or lady's maid on a voyage to Liverpool or London, by a young woman, who can give the best references; does not care for high wages. Apply to or address J. A. H. HASBROUCK, Nos. 194 and 196 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF TIDY habits, a situation as nurse; will wash and iron for the baby; is quick at the needle; wages $6. Also, Protestant girl of 19, can wait on a lady; do light work; wages $3, or board and clothes. Call at 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, TIDY girl, 16 years of age, to take care of children and assist at housework; is of industrious habits, and can give the best of reference as to character for honesty, &c. Call at No. 25 Frankfort-st., in rear building, top floor, or a note addressed to M. E. will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF select servants of all nations, in the city and country. Lady employers and hotel keepers that are in want of good help, will please call at the Metropolitan Employment Institute, No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single steady man, who thoroughly understands his business; two years good City reference from his last place; no objection to City or country. Address T. M. F., Daily Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT IN an Academy or High School, by a young man of good moral character, and familiar with the common and higher English branches, and has a thorough knowledge of classics. Address (stating terms) ALPHA, Johnsville, Dutchess County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family, with good recommendations. The country preferred. Call at No. 269 1st-av., 1st floor, back room, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family—one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 43 Spring-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the work in a private family. Must be American. Best of reference given if required. Call at No. 362 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as salesman in a country store; has a thorough knowledge of the business; can furnish the best of reference. Address WILLIAM, at this office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as governess. Speaks the English, French and German languages. Address J. A., Box No. 3,290 New-York Post-Office.

CHORISTER.—A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXperience would like to take charge of a Choir in New-York or a neighboring city. Would lead a Presbyterian Choir for a moderate salary. Address "L. K.," Times office.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AMERican woman of experience, to take charge of an infant; one who is free from incumbrance and enjoys good health. To a suitable person liberal wages will be paid, and a home secured if desired. References required. Apply at No. 124 West 12th-st.

WANTED—IN A DINING SALOON, A SMART, active girl to take charge; one somewhat acquainted with money. To a competent person good wages will be given. Also, a waiter boy. Apply at No. 25 Ann-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIenced and practical book-keeper; one bringing good references, &c., may find a good situation by addressing Box 1,860 Post Office.

WANTED—A LAW CLERK. A MAN COMPEtent for an assistant in a law office. Apply to GEO. GIFFORD, No. 17 Wall-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK. IN A DRY Goods Jobbing House, who writes a good hand expeditiously, and figures correctly and quickly. Address, in the hand-writing of the applicant, Box No. 1,506 Post Office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-RATE printed forwarders. Apply at No. 164 Pearl-st., 3d story.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDroom, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN Both their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR SEVERAL SINGLE Gentlemen. Apply to CHARLES W. TOLMAN, No. 103 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

NOS. 82 AND 84 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—An entire parlor floor, consisting of three rooms in modern style, also a front parlor and bedroom on the second floor, to let, with full board, for the coming season. All of these rooms are handsomely furnished and in every way desirable for genteel families. The house is also kept in the best manner. Possession may be had immediately.

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without Board. House contains gas, bath, water-closet, furnace, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 142 Madison-st., or to J. H. McMILLAN, room No. 5 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET.—PARLOR, ONE OR TWO Bedrooms and bath room, or single rooms with all conveniences, newly fitted up, and will be kept in best order. JOHN WOODWARD, No. 30 Franklin-st., near Taylor-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be found at No. 202 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, very near the ferry.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts.
N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House.) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC FILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depot, No. 464 Broadway. Beware of imitations. Beware of counterfeits.
R. LYON & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

F. B. W. KRIEGELSTEIN'S
(formerly BERNARD & KRIEGELSTEIN'S)
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 126 Second-st., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this Institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. HIRSTED & SON, No. 182 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 48 West 38d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MARLBOROUGH YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prospectuses containing extracts from letters by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW respectively, commences its next session Sept. 23, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SHEAR,
J. E. BOYD, } Principals.
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Geo. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. E. E. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Tuttle, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McGUILLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 323 Broadway, entrance 19 Walker-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Pupils between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-room, and at the bookstores of E. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. JORDEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAYENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 61 9th-st., near 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of Mr. Bernard, Insurance Company, No. 67 William-st.; of E. M. HAYENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at the stores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MR. RICHARD'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN its next term, MONDAY, SEPT. 14. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men; with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. Mr. R. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best in the City. Bible House, Astor-Place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 37 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Institute, and at the stores of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Broadway, Nos. 86 and 41 Ann-st.

MR. E. P. JENKS'S SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 136 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, conducted with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Childs, will be opened to boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large playground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 6 and 8 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Mr. LOUIS BENET takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will on 7th inst. open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 869 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above, R. R. WIGGINS, A. M.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 20th-st., between Madison and 5th ave. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by Mme. Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE DUTIES OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL for boys at New-Rochelle, conducted by Mr. LOCKWOOD, will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 7. The principal can be seen at No. 375 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on the 2d, 4th and 6th inst. If satisfactory, he will assume the responsibility of conducting such pupils to his place of residence as may be intrusted to his charge.

THE CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL Institute at Rockaway, N. J., REV. WILLIAMS, Principal, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principal, as above; or QUACKENBUSH & CO., No. 32 Dey-st.; or ZABRISKIE & VAN RIPER, No. 519 Greenwich-st.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., 44 No. 136 4th-av.
H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $150 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 20th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MR. BOLTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. T. N. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS', No. 530 Broadway.

MRS. GRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 29 East 30th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, Directed by Messrs LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE, Madison-st., corner 5th-st., near 5th-av. Modern languages, classical and commercial studies. French taught by two Englishmen. Gymnasium attached. Just reopened.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 128 Madison-av., between 30th and 31st-sts., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 26th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal, Box, Boston, Mass.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 45th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 879 4th-av., corner of 51st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 18th-st., will commence its 19th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 8. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal, Rev. E. BEADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 205 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and Mrs. AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. E. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 29 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 34 East 23d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL ENGLISH and French School, Madison-avenue, corner 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 7th. (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 67 Madison-av.

THE MISS

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WHITCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICHLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, splendid rosewood piano-fortes, rich bronzes, paintings, wines, &c.—THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock precisely, at No. 128 21st-st., west of Sixth-av. The entire furniture of this house is of the best description, made to order, and been used but four months, comprising everything suitable for a magnificently furnished residence, all of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, and must be removed immediately. Consisting of valuable collection of oil paintings, embracing many rare subjects, all richly framed; superb French plate mirrors; rich silk damask; French chairs; French clocks; Turkish chairs; French Brussels carpets; in hall work; three magnificent solid mahogany; marble tables, covered in satin brocade, with silk covers, all made to order; elegant and costly enamel clock; superb hall mirrors; beautiful parlor decorations; four superb hall mattresses, marble-top washstands, bedsteads, hall mirrors, rosewood wardrobes, costly enamelled bedsteads, wardrobes and cabinets, chiffoniers, tables, sofas; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; elegant sofas; rosewood tables; oak sideboards, with marble tops; oak extension tables; oak sideboards, with marble tops, with a complete assortment of dining-room furniture, rich silverware, china, cut glass, &c., of every description, with a great variety of parlor, dining-room, library, and kitchen furniture not mentioned. Catalogues will be at the door on the morning of sale, which will be positive without regard to weather.

R. R. RANCE, Auctioneer.

RANCE & CO. WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock, the entire household furniture at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Hall, 1st-st., between Madison and 5th-av. The entire furniture, in particular, is of the most fashionable description, having been purchased at Ogden's, and is in perfect order. It comprises in part: rich rosewood pianos; fine-toned piano-fortes, superior rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India rain, with linen covers; rich rosewood centre tables, with marble tops; inlaid rosewood sofas, richly inlaid with mother-of-pearl; superb carved rosewood etageres, with mirror back and glass doors; elegant inlaid rosewood cabinets; rich rosewood chairs, lounges and ottomans; French clocks, bronzes and ormolu clocks, magnificent bronze and other valuable ornaments; rich silk and lace velvet Brussels and other carpets; dining-room and kitchen furniture, with thick walnut extension tables, rosewood hall chairs; China dinner and tea set; silver-plated ware; Britannia metal cutlery, cut glass and fine China toilet sets, &c. In the kitchen the usual variety of ware for the family, crockery, &c. The house is a very fine one, and may be relied upon as being as represented. Also, offered for persons desiring furniture at the time of sale, the 20th inst. and will be sold to the highest bidder, fine piano-forte, rich silk damask, and other furniture, for sale.

Rance & Co.'s salerooms, No. 33 Nassau-st.

Also, all the gas fixtures and chandeliers. House for sale. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the house No. 244 West 26th-st., viz., Rosewood parlor suites in velvet plush; mahogany do., in hair cloth; Rosewood pianos, fine oil paintings, Brussels 3-ply ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, together with a fine assortment of China, cutlery, plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c. The whole for absolute sale. The house to let. Inquire of DEMOTTE No. 15 William-st.

J. B. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. B. VAN ANTWERP will third regular Fall trade sale of well-assorted English, German and American hardware, &c., will take place on THURSDAY, 24, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 216 Pearl-st. Also, by order of Messrs. 19 cases wrought nails, 4 cases file locks, 2 cases G. Gray's hand and panel saws, &c., &c. No. 2 Ann-st.—The sale will commence with part of a stock of shelf goods. Terms at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL HOLD HIS regular weekly sales of Stocks THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The list includes first class Fire Ins. stks., viz. Hanover, Hamilton's, National, Howard, Irving and Lafflin's. Regular sales every Wednesday. Special sales on any day required.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
VERY LOW.

The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past 10 years, is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, at wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices.

Ladies' gold, cameo, mosaic, pearl, carbuncle and lava ear rings, pins and bracelets; diamond pins and rings; ladies' and gentlemen's gold watch chains; gold studs, lockets, hearts and seals; finger rings with stones; seal rings; plain gold rings; pure gold wedding-rings; gold spectacles and eye-glasses; gold pens and pencils; gold thimbles; gold lockets for daguerreotypes or hair; gentlemen's breast-pins; gold pens, silver holders; gold necklaces and crosses; silver spoons and forks; silver dessert knives; silver pocket memorandums; silver pencils.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (2d floor.) near Broadway.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—A much better watch than ever before, and of original and novel design, and a watch carefully designed to compete with a low price in time, substantial and correct time-keeping. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watch makers to be fashion in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable timekeepers. "Dead Beat Second Movement," "Adams' Tract," "Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuine and personal warranty over our written signature.

We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that they be thoroughly tested by practical watch makers from competition. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz:

Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 47 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane, and Messrs. BOBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business.

APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,
Successors to the Boston Watch Company.
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Genova full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $40 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $60 to $100.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We have but one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest possible prices.

SQUIER & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. M. SQUIER. T. D. LANDER.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the great superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many and various experiments have been made (at this Propeller against the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It will tell to any desired point; gives more power with given surface of blade; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; gives high results for the amount of power applied, and offers but little resistance when the vessel is under sail only. Terms for the introduction and use liberal. For further information, apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
Sole Agent for United States,
No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

PREMIUM OF A GOLD MEDAL AWARDED FOR THE BEST WATER-WHEEL.—The American Institute will make tests of the power and general effects of Turbine and other Water Wheels of a size that can be supplied with a 6-inch pipe from a tank of the usual height of mill privileges. The wheels will be received at the Crystal Palace any time during the fair, which opens on the 15th of September next.

WM. B. LEONARD, Agent.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—NEW AND SECOND-hand, from two-horse up to thirty-five horse power. Also, several new and second-hand steam engines, from one-horse up to twenty. Apply at the Brooklyn Steam Boiler Works, No. 167 Water street, between Gridley and Jay, Brooklyn.

WM. FINNEY & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 2 steam printing presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to C. H. PARSON'S, Assignee, No. 80 Water-st.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 64 Cliff-st., New-York, up stairs.

STATIONERY.

WILLIAM B. HAWES.—(BRANCH OF R. O. ROOR, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank book manufacturer, No. 126 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 2 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in the style at low rates. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 2 Maiden-lane.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the state. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND $3 Gaiters, also the $2 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
In sums of £1 upwards, at 65 per £.
Address

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 20th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs Ronnfeldt Benson & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called thereon is paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the Stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for land, and are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report, was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. The subscribers continue to issue passage certificates from Europe on the most favorable terms. They also issue drafts for any amount from £1 upwards payable (throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Francis and Germany, on presentation and payment which drafts having gained the confidence of the public, the subscribers judge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of the favor and confidence so long reposed in them.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 22, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., until the morning of the 20th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory for an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 251 inclusive, for $214,276 92.

Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Isaac) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest warrants due on the 1st of September will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. C. W. ROCKWELL, President.

OFFICE OF A. NICHOLAS' BANK NOTE REPORTER, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.—The bills of the Iron Bank of Rockaway, New-Jersey, are bought at our office at the usual rates for Jersey money, viz: ½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL (LATE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON) RAILROAD COMPANY.—COVINGTON, KY., Aug. 28, 1857.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST will be paid ON THE FIRST DAYS OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, ON THE

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON R. R. CO.'S BONDS, 6 PER CENTS, guaranteed by the City of Covington, and the

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON R. R. CO.'S FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, 6 & 7 PER CENTS, will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking House of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.

S. J. WALKER, Treas. K. C. R. R. Co.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS.—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOINE NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 31, 1857.—The coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st September, 1857, will be paid on presentation at this office.

A. HUNT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK,
Aug. 27, 1857.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK are hereby notified that the second instalment of 20 per cent. on the new Capital Stock will be payable on the 1st day of September next, at the Bank.

WM. NISSAM, Cashier.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $200, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$10 000, $8,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000, and other sums, to be lent on bond and mortgage for a term of years, on first class New York and Brooklyn real estate. Apply to E. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 38 Wall-st.

FLORIDA INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS.—The Interest Coupons on the Internal Improvement Bonds of the State of Florida, 7 per cents, due Sept. 1, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in this City.

ALL DRAFTS DRAWN BY THE BRECKENRIDGE Coal and Oil Co. on John Thompson will be paid at the agency of the Company, No 98 Greenwich st. J. & W. CAIRNS.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE Sept. 1, on the Florida Railroad Freeland (6 per cent.) Bonds will be paid at our office. RIGGS & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL st, issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.—Corner of William and Beaver-sts.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on the 8th instant.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BULLS' HEAD BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Sept. 1, prox. By order of the Board. J. H. ELDERDGE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, as individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

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MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 463 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 248 Broadway
Are now opening their fall stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Curtain materials,
and
Window shades,
To which they invite the attention of the trade.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT'Z, (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 19 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. M. Russell,	Deuning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Dan'l B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Hoyland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. R. Lamer,	Rev. C. Cesar,	Peter Hall,
Wm. R. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert B. Roger,
R. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Saml Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. R. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. G. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 170 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Binghamton with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre-sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Milerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
9 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT OFFICE, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York, Aug. 29, 1857.—IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—The following unrivaled steamers will leave Buffalo for Toledo on arrival of Morning Express Trains from New-York. Positively no detention:

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, 1,750 tons, S. B. GOLDSMITH, Commander, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA, 3,000 tons, H. PURATT, Commander, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
H. B. RITCHIE, Foot Main-st., Buffalo, } Agents.
JOHN F. PORTER, 193 Broadway, New-York, }

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the Newark and Somerville, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. daily; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at; 12 M., at 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 13, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 6:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM R. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 6 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 7:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st. pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariff, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:		Leave Red Bank:	
Tuesday, Sept. 1,	5 A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 1,	1 P.M.
Wed'dy, Sept. 2,	6 A.M.	Wed'dy, Sept. 2,	2 P.M.

KEER'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ARMING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, leaving at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR FORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. OBIAH MOORES, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Fort Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 Cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 7, 10½ A. M., 2, 5¼ P. M. Peck-slip at 7, 9¼ A. M., 12½, 4¾, 6¾ P. M. Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER BROADWAY will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

A GRAND PISCATORIAL EXCURSION to the Cholera Banks will be made on WEDNESDAY, Sept 2. The splendid sea steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. JOHN S. SPENCE, has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave Peck-slip at 7 A. M., and Pier 3 North River at 7½ A. M. An experienced pilot will accompany the boat on this occasion. Tickets can be procured at the following places: Bates & Holden, Carlton House, No. 496 Broadway; Hope & O'Brien, Herald Office; M. M. Laird, Fifth Ward Hotel; Bolton & Bete, No. 15 and 16 Fulton Market; Jno. Haley, No. 29 West Broadway. N. B.—Tickets are limited.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 9 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 9 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well assorted playing cards, of all qualities, at the store of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Dorsey-st., corner Astor House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second do., $75. Excellent use of extra size state rooms, $175. From Liverpool to New-York, $80 and $60 guinea. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Berths not secured until paid for.

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EDWARD K. COL

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.]

ATCHISON, Kansas Territory, Saturday, August 22, 1857.

Saturday, August 22, 1857, will always be a memorable day in the history of Atchison. For although the events of that day are not distinguished for anything worthy or honorable, they are of a nature worthy to be forgotten. The remembrance of them will not outrage or wrong is as keenly felt as that of anything memorable or note-worthy.

On Saturday, the 22d, a Free-State Convention was to have been held at Atchison for the purpose of electing delegates to the Grasshopper Convention, and Col. LANE had been invited to deliver an address. It is well known that LANE is quite obnoxious to the worst ultra Slaveocracy of Kansas and Missouri, and a little squad of Southerners who hang around Atchison swore that the Colonel should never come to speech in "their" town though the streets ran blood. This squad, however, were painfully aware of their numerical insignificance, and appealed for "aid and comfort" to their sympathizing colleagues of the Missouri blackleg lodges. A favorable response was given, and these the bullying commenced in earnest. The Atchison fire-eaters, strengthened by an inordinate quantity of "mottled Kansas Bourbon" and blue lodge provisions, proclaimed aloud "death to the d—d Abolitionists!"—"down with niggerism"—"away with LANE's carcass!" &c., &c. But little attention was paid to such threats, and the day for the Convention arrived. A few of our citizens went out to colloquy with those who might organize for the purpose of protecting life and property, and as they were men of nerve for peace and tranquility, we will give their version of the picture the ordeal through which they have passed presents.

The party consisted of some eight Americans and twelve Germans—the former riding on horses and the latter in wagons. They arrived at Atchison about noon, and, after putting up their horses, found, to their astonishment, that no measures had been taken for the holding of the Convention, or for the proper organization of the Free-State forces. The streets were filled with men, and quakes of arms were seen in the gaudy shops and groceries.

About twelve of the Leavenworth company, about half a dozen, were standing quietly in front of ADAMS's hotel, when a disturbance was heard up the street, where a large body of armed men were assembled. Eight or ten of our citizens (including R. G. ADAMS, a brother of our Mayor, now residing in Atchison,) started in the direction of the scene. This movement elicited a "whoop" from a nomadic Missourian, which was answered by the street, and apparent to be the signal for the general gathering, as every house and whisky shanty vomited forth a set of rowdyish-looking customers, armed to the teeth, and profuse in their demonstrations of everything pertaining to a Free State. About this time, also, three wagons were seen in the streets, loaded with "passengers," who, it appeared, besides any quantity of shotguns, had a supply of bayonetted muskets.

Observing up the street the little Free-State band found themselves completely encompassed by an miserable a lot of drunken and excited ruffians as ever disgraced humanity. It was here discovered that a Free-State man—WOODWARD—had been knocked down and otherwise maltreated by the ruffians, who swore vengeance against the entire "race of Free-State men."

One of these rowdies, with a Sharpe's rifle ready cocked, clapped Mr. ADAMS across the face, and, pointing his rifle, swore he would shoot him as he stood. The Free-State man quickly covered ADAMS, and swore that if he (ADAMS) determined to die bravely, rather than see one of their own number barbarously murdered, he (ADAMS) would move had the desired effect, and, the rifle being cocked, a shot was heard on every side, and shot was fired, and the Free-State men were ordered to fall back to their original position. While here, an excited ruffian jumped from his horse, and again threatened Mr. ADAMS, but he was quietly removed, after a little bruiser, and appeased somewhat by copious draughts of whisky.

Word was now sent by the invaders to Mr. LOVE, one of the Free-State Party, that he was taking too active a part in the events of the day, and he was advised to leave. But Mr. LOVE concluded to stay just as long as he pleased, and the invaders wisely concluded to let him.

Assembling once again, they took a vote on the propriety of "killing LANE," and almost unanimously resolved that the deed should be consummated.

This time the excitement was on the increase, and the most frightful threats were made against the party of Free Democrats, which went up from this place; and it appears, to this small band too painfully evident that they could expect neither aid nor succor from any quarter. It was thought advisable to evacuate the town. This concluded, the Americans remounted and rode a short distance from the place, where they dismounted to await the arrival of their German friends.

While the latter were busy in "hitching-up," a partisan of the Pro-Slavery fanatics rode up to Mr. ADAMS' horses, for the avowed purpose of killing him, but he was soon set therefrom.

The Free-State men—reunited—waited an hour or so for further developments, but nothing occurring, they turned their heaves' heads towards Leavenworth, and arrived here in the evening.

During the day it was generally rumored that both the Free-State Presses of Atchison were to be destroyed, and many supposed that this would be the climax to the events of the day's infamy. But towards evening the excitement of the crowd began to wear away, and, strange to say, no address was delivered by Dr. SHANNON, LOW, in which the invaders were denounced. Without doubt, the Doctor vetoed his mandate of the day's doings, entered his solemn protest against them, and withdrew his name as a candidate for their favor and support.

Other addresses were made, we understand, of a similar nature, and we doubt not but that every interested citizen of Atchison, or honest settler in Missouri, deplores the events of last Saturday, which are so damnable and revolting in all their features and details.

Two important facts are established by this Atchison difficulty:

1. That the day of Missouri invasions is not yet over.

2. That there is still one place in Kansas where free speech is forcibly denied.

Now we are as strongly desirous of peace and repose as any can be. None would deprecate a renewal of bloody strife more than we. Our exertions are always, and ever have been, thrown in this behalf. But our manhood revolts at the idea of tamely submitting to open insult, or an infringement of those rights which we hold to be inviolable and sacred. Knowing well how essential it is to the peace and prosperity of Kansas that the hatchet should be forever buried, and that we should look to the ballot-box for a peaceful arbitrament of the vexed questions here as yet, we yet have not been schooled in that Western belief which teaches quiet submission to oppression and tyranny.

We see at Atchison a successful attempt, made by invaders, to prevent a number of citizens from meeting in Convention, and we see a fatal blow struck at freedom of speech. Now then is behoovest to pause, it is over imperative on every citizen to vindicate these inalienable rights, or forfeit our claim to the title of men. Better, far better, that we should be the sorts of cowards Imperial Czar then that we should truckle basely to usurpation, or complacently look upon the violation of principle and right. It is a matter of little import whether JIM LANE speak in Atchison or not, but it is a matter of vital interest to every citizen of Kansas whether he shall not have the liberty of speaking there, and be protected in that liberty. The insults to which that band of Free-State men were subjected were given to the entire Free-State Party, and the blows STRUCK at Col. LANE struck every freeman in our ranks. It remains then for the Free-State Party to resist these high-handed insults, and vindicate our down-trodden rights. Nor shall we rest content till LANE has spoken in Atchison and a Free-State Convention has been allowed to meet and deliberate without interference from home or abroad. Unless we greatly mistake the temper and spirit of the Free-State party, we speak not only its sentiments, but indicate and foreshadow its resolution.

We cannot close our remarks without paying a well-merited and thrice-earned compliment to those courageous few who stood up so bravely for fair play, justice, and the right. Had it not been for the noble stand they took, and the determination they evinced, blood would have been shed, and the most disastrous results ensued. They are deserving of all credit and honor, and we only regret that it is impossible for us to say as much of either the Free-State citizens of Atchison, Doniphan, or any contiguous locality.

The Richmond South publishes an extract of a letter from a member of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas, prefacing it with the remark: "It will be read with the liveliest interest by all who desire to know the determination of the Pro-Slavery party, and the true condition of the Southern cause in that Territory." The letter says:

"The following is a specimen of how far the money received from Washington has been made use of to effect the ruin of Kansas: WHITFIELD said to me in conversation, What are you most going to do with the Constitution? I replied, I had one vote and one voice, which would be used most strenuously against a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and send direct to Washington. He replied—If you do not consent to vote it, I will call a meeting of the National Democrats (meaning you, and memorialize Congress not to admit you here). I replied—Do what you please, I care not for your threats. He (WHITFIELD) then left me, and I was told afterwards that he said this will show you what influence we have at Washington, and at Washington to control the administration. Gov. WALKER chat specially for me, and, in other four hours of the hardest talking he ever had in his life, failed to convince me either of the correctness or expediency of his measures for submitting his pet bill to what he is pleased to call the people. The article in your paper are pointed and strong, and we acknowledge the soundness of your views. It has done the cause in Kansas good, by keeping the true Southern men, independent of the Union, with hope and success. Let me tell you, Sir, I am a member of the Constitutional Convention, a member of the last Legislature, one of the Committee that reported the present Democratic Platform, upon which we act, and as invariably a member of all the political Conventions held in Kansas—that the minority of the Constitutional Convention are all right. We intend to select from the whole South. I do not think that I could improve upon them. I have conversed with some of them; they are unanimously opposed to Slavery, and you may be assured that whatever we do will be done directly to effect the all-important object of Kansas a Southern State—the Emancipation Ordinance, or Slavery elsewhere to the contrary. We can rather be satisfied by doing nothing, than by doing what we think would be prejudicial to the South. We are in hopes that Congress will not meet, and we think it will not, if we can only hold our own a little longer. We are gaining every day. Some of our most active men have left the Territory to avoid the Census taker, and others are leaving for the purpose of voting in Missouri. We have no fears of success, if we can only have fair play